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JPRS-UPS-87-008

6 FEBRUARY 1987

# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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6 FEBRUARY 1987

USSR REPORT  
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### PRAVDA OUTLINES LEADERSHIP QUALITIES NEEDED FOR RESTRUCTURING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 86 pp 1-2

[Article by Mikhail Poltoranin under the rubric "Party Affairs: A Publicist's Comments": "Be Bold, Boss!"]

[Text] Every house is as good as its master, whether the subject is a peasant farmstead, a workers settlement or the whole country. Everything good which we have today was created by real masters, by their minds and efforts. By their unslumbering conscience, so to speak. Maybe some places the big talkers made a big commotion, leaving in their wake havoc and disorder, or some people overstepped the bounds of ethics in pursuit of an alluring career. The real masters stood steadfastly, behaving as a citizen should: terse, reliable, seldom singled out for glory, often bearing scars from being tormented by their contemporaries. Yet they did not merely stand fast, they triumphed! This bears out the truth that the more strong-spirited people there are, the more confident are the steps of progress.

Now, at a time when we are renovating our common home, a great number of real masters are needed; the demand for them has gone up sharply. For what has begun is not merely a cosmetic touch-up on our building, but rather its complete rebuilding: restructuring of economic management is underway, the rights of collectives are being expanded and democracy is taking firmer hold. And only people with a well-developed sense of ownership will be able to make the changes which are envisioned.

But how to inculcate and reinforce that sense in everyone? What has so far hindered us from taking full advantage of the power of creative thinking? The times have posed quite a few questions of this nature to our society. And to undertake restructuring seriously means answering them in all frankness.

How much depends on the environment in which an individual lives! I think of that each time I sort through letters to the editor or go out on assignment.

I recall a trip to the Proletariy State Pedigree Stock Plant, which lies hidden deep in the forests of Vladimir Oblast. A prosperous farm with enviable indices and a model agricultural system. But that was not what surprised me that time -- I had seen plenty of model farms! What warmed my heart was the people's careful work and the well-run production set-up. Whether watchman, fodder truck driver or chief specialist, each individual was

interested in the end result of the collective's labor. Each person was working to improve something, not allowing even a single kopeck to be wasted through slipshod work. Even the school children of yesterday were quickly become thoughtful adults at Proletariy. There everything was guided by collective thinking: soviets and brigades, farms and administration. The services of some were rewarded and the carelessness of others condemned.

This kind of order was introduced when Aleksey Stepanovich Dudrov became the director of Proletariy. Together with the state pedigree stock plant's party committee he spent years working to rouse the master which slumbered within each person.

"You've developed democracy!," he was angrily reproached by his neighboring administrators. "You're playing with fire!"

"Without democracy we'll turn into fat cats," the director jokingly replied. "We won't catch mice anymore."

His favorite words: "If you don't set an example yourself, then don't expect anything from others!" And he followed that rule in all things: in his behavior (he built his own house last of all), on the job (he requested that the director's salary be linked to the KTU [coefficient of labor participation]. If he gave the wrong orders or did not pay attention to detail then he would pay for his errors out of his own pocket.). Proletariy's status has become so stable that now Aleksey Stepanovich finds time to work on two fronts: he has taken the weak Denisovo Kolkhoz under his patronage, serving as its mentor.

In these words of Dudrov's -- "If I myself..." -- lie, I believe, the foundations of a school of civic pride. People will never cease asking the mute question: "You preach... but do you practice what you preach?" If an administrator at any level is more concerned about other people than about himself, if he is true to his official duties, if he is bold and unwavering, then those around him, emulating his style and demands, will strive for moral purity. Nothing is more appealing or convincing than actions. And nothing is more damaging than hypocrisy. Through cracks like that creep into people's minds unbelief or a lack of shame, after which it is difficult to halt the inertia of window-dressing which they have created. Real life contains quite a few examples of this.

For instance, some heads of party committees often lectured: "One must live in the thick of the masses!" Although they themselves seldom ever "went to the people" and took little interest in their troubles and concerns. This disparity between words and actions was observed by people in Moscow, in Kirghizia, in Turkmenia. Colorful reports and whitewashed accounts -- often that was the extent of their "knowledge" of the situation.

Yet behind this screen of sanguine paperwork, mutual coverups became more and more firmly entrenched, and honest people became intimidated. I will not go on at length about that recent time; the party has condemned both "Moscow high-handedness" and "appanage permissiveness." What I am getting at is as follows. For example, today as well it would be worthwhile for Muscovites to

have a feeling for the seriousness of the gorkom's intentions in the struggle against window-dressing and conceit, how passivity has gradually begun to wane. In this area there still remains a great deal which much be eradicated, but the resoluteness of the purgative measures has at least broken the ice of indifference.

Yes, only persistence combined with boldness can shake things loose from a state of stagnation. All the more so if the struggle is conducted without regard for anyone's connections or for officials' importance. I would like to say: if only things were like that everywhere! But no, so far not every door has been opened to let in fresh air. One sees this in trips through various rayons, and people write about this to PRAVDA. Perhaps the largest amount of mail received pertains to the fact that it is the formalistic "chameleon" who does the most to compromise the idea of restructuring: that sort often change their facade, yet their inner nature remains unchanged.

Here is one such letter. G. Kartavenko, secretary of the primary party organization of a mechanized column (incidentally, recently fired) complains of the difficulties of educational work. "Our column's name," he writes, "has been changed. Now we have a long name: Smolenskagropromspetsstroyontazh [Smolensk Agroindustrial Committee Special Construction and Installation] Interfarm Specialized Mechanized Column #2. But everything has remained as it was before, both the disorganization and appeal of falsifying reports. The administration has no qualms about depending on us, the communists, but we don't get any support from above. When I appeal to people to work conscientiously, they reply with a sneer: "You want the worker to work in a new way while management continues to work in the old way? That won't do!" And you may talk yourself hoarse, but there's no point in arguing with them. What good has it done to change our name?"

Of course, behind this letter one can see a certain degree of helplessness on the part of the party organization. But, you will agree, one needs substantial arguments to be able to argue and convince others. But those who like to change only the outward trappings are discrediting our ideological underpinnings. That is the reason why ersatz restructuring is harmful; that is why people can easily see the old style through any sort of camouflage and indifferently say: "There's nothing new in that!", then no longer really take valuable ideas and appeals seriously. And it is rare that a pessimist's thinking yields creative results.

The serious obstacles to the process of transforming an individual from a passive executor to an innovative master increase in proportion to the meaninglessness of the tasks which that individual is required to perform. Basically, what I am talking about is Sisyphus-like labor, and about how even the slightest hint of that kind of job deplete one's energy. Because people will only acquire a feeling of ownership if they have a consciousness of the usefulness or, I would even go so far as to say, the essentialness of their job. When that is the case they feel an inner need to use their time and resources efficiently. But the results of poorly thought-out actions by the "trial and error method" are either striving for personal advancement at all costs, or indifference.

Indicative in this sense is the confession made by A. Logvinenko, an equipment operator. He wrote in a letter to the editor: "At one time I helped erect a dam across the Caspian bay of Kara-Bogaz-Gol. In the newspapers there appeared many protests against that project, and I began to have doubts: Was our work really necessary? I asked a construction supervisor about this, and he yelled at me: 'Don't meddle in things which don't concern you!' Then, years later, we made a breach in the dam; it turned out that we should not have cut the bay off from the sea. Now I am working on the BAM. The Ministry of Transport Construction and the Ministry of Railways do not include housing, schools or even sanitary facilities among their primary construction complexes. But without these the railroad and everything around it will not be able to operate normally. In response to my questions I once again hear: 'Stay out of things that don't concern you!' So I don't ask anymore. Incidentally, I am not the same person I was before: now I connive and cheat to get a bigger salary. So what?! If the state wants to throw millions of rubles to the wind, why shouldn't I get two or three hundred?"

There is a challenge to society! It is easy to condemn its author's attitude; supposedly an individual should not lose his sense of propriety in any situation. Generally speaking, that is true -- it is worse to try and put out a fire with kerosene than with water. But as long as there is a voice of protest, even if it did not manage to be heard, we cannot turn a deaf ear to it. The goal of organizational work is to in each case get to the source of the problem and expose it thoroughly. In doing so it is extremely important that we not trivialize anyone's dissatisfaction, that we not crush objections with the weight of official position, but rather reach each heart with the new idea.

And that exclamation of "Don't meddle in things that are none of your business!" can bring good plans to naught. Just like the very working method of these pseudo-managers. It is as if they were suffering from arrested development: all their lives they keep on hunting in the same field where they saw a partridge when they were children. They are not deviating from the rule: "Take everything today, and let tomorrow take care of itself." They have been told that today reliance on efficiency of scale rather than on efficiency of resource expenditure is especially harmful, yet they stubbornly hold their course.

Soon after the party congress N. Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, came to the PRAVDA editorial offices. The subject of our conversation was the diversion of northern and Siberian rivers to the south: why divert them to places where people have not yet learned to use their own water resources properly; why was the plan "wrapped up" without thorough study; why, despite the convincing objections of famous scientists and the public, is the ministry going ahead with work in that direction? One got the impression that the minister was not answering such questions for the first time, and he spoke without a shadow of doubt in the correctness of what he was saying. The gist of what he said was this: who cares about the public? The experts know more than they do, and furthermore the machine has already been set in motion; it is too late to turn back now.



Fortunately, this alarming stance was not official policy. Subsequently there appeared a CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree entitled "Concerning the Halting of Work to Divert a Portion of the Flow of Northern and Siberian Rivers."

I was out on assignment when that decree was made public. And I can testify to the proud feeling with which people passed on the news. This decision, in my opinion, educated at one stroke as many thoughtful managers as hundreds of moralistic articles could have done. And that is understandable: all the elevating strength of social activism lies in the triumph of reason.

But should we give such a free rein to departmental egoism that it is completely unhindered from reaching the very doorstep of the highest authorities? On this point there is only one answer: no! It is easier to nip foolishness in the bud, before it has developed into a knot of major problems. And how can that be done? How can we uproot every last trace of formalism, how can we make room for managerial initiative by clearing away the dead weight of bureaucracy and the fetid swamp of indifference and empty words?

The party has shown the way: it passes through broad development of democracy. Both inside the CPSU itself and in all public organizations and labor collectives: centrally and locally, in every story of our common house. Every Soviet individual should become an equal participant in the running of the state.

Sometimes we repeat the words "democratization" and "democracy" out of habit, without pausing to think about those terms. What do they mean? Openness and open discussion of burning issues? Yes, that has already become one important sign of the times. But that is not all that is understood under the idea of expansion of democracy. What is publicized and when, and how effective are discussions, that is the question. It is with good reason that people say that truth is only good at the appropriate time, and argument which does not advance the issue at hand is worse than inaction. Maybe we need to increase the authority of collective opinion and take away the veil of secrecy from personnel transfers and preparations for decisions which affect vital interests. Any cult except the cult of the good master is inadmissible. Today he [the master] is essential, and he can be created only through all-round support for the public rush of enthusiasm and guarantees for the right of honest people to take initiative within the bounds of the laws and their consciences.

Today everyone is in favor of active managers, so long as the conversation remains general and the manager an abstract figure. But then a specific individual knocks on the door of a specific office and says in a no less specific manner: "That will be enough illegal activity!" And immediately there is opposition and dissatisfaction with the new order. Because it was more convenient for him, the occupant of that office, to get along without an obtrusive boss. "Where is our just soviet power?," our editorial office is asked by party member V. Rakhmanov, former chairman of the Buramatutskiy Kishlak soviet in Uzbekistan, as if he were only losing his faith in the system today. His soviet, in order meet its quotas for the procurement of

milk products to the public, long followed a practice of buying butter back from stores and sending it to milk plants. Now the militia are looking into that trick.

This individual recalled a "just power" which has changed so much. But that is not what is at issue here. For some time now administrators have been placing the responsibility for the procurement of potatoes or hay, for the production of this or that, on the shoulders of settlement, village, aul or kishlak soviets. And basically everything continues to function merely as result of inertia But is it precisely there -- in villages and working-class districts -- that democracy should have its main points of support. There where each person is visible like on the palm of one's hand it is easier to give support to a master and call to account the shirkers or those who seek to receive unearned income. Some people in the workers' milieu have grown accustomed to merely demanding things "from above." The mandate of a manager does not include just rights, it also includes the duty of each person to labor conscientiously and defend steadfastly public interests, putting a stop to the activities of parasites and con artists.

Is it not the con artists and parasites who favor doing things the way they were done yesterday, who fill the ranks of those who suppress criticism? What does democracy mean to them? They have always regarded it as a one-way street -- with no oncoming traffic of strict responsibility. And no sooner did newspapers raise a storm of criticism than this sort of workers began to sow obstacles in their path.

Here is a letter from the correspondents of the newspaper SERDALO (Light), the organ of the Chechen-Ingush Obkom. Twice editorial staff members went to investigate reports of poor management in Nazranovskiy Rayon, and twice they were unceremoniously turned out of enterprises by local administrators. It turns out that there it is forbidden to "meddle" without permission from A. Myakiyev, first secretary of the party's raykom. It was Myakiyev who established this strict regulation.

It so happened that some time ago I visited that rayon. The reason for my journey was an unpleasant one: at one of the rayon's farms an entire herd of cows had been reduced to a state of complete exhaustion and sold to a bone meal plant to recover a portion of their value. I was astounded by the rayon's production indices: low yield of milk per cow and a high rate of expenditure per unit of production. At the Ekazhevskiy Sovkhoz, for example, the production cost, not of a hundredweight, but of a kilogram of meat was over 20 rubles. When I opened Myakiyev's office door I expected to see a man worn out with hurry and worry, with the dust barely settled on his shoes. Instead it was a glowing picture of health and happiness which rose to meet me from behind the desk. And not a wrinkle in his light-colored suit. In response to all my "whys?" the secretary replied tranquilly: "They're stealing!"

Later I shared my impressions with the party obkom.

"He's in good standing with us," I was told at the obkom.

And now this letter. Could it be that there is good reason for those who are "in good standing" to build defensive walls around their "fiefs"?

Incidentally, as the irrevocable nature of restructuring becomes more and more obvious, the adherents of the old ways of doing things are shifting from the defensive to the offensive. By means of slander and anonymous letters they are attempting to wear down principled people. And that was to be expected. The old only gives way to the new after a struggle. Only after desperate battle. That means that it will be necessary to fight untiringly, fight for everything which will add purity to the moral atmosphere.

Every person has the authority to carry on this struggle; everyone is by right a master of the state. We need only use that authority more boldly. The masters' hands will be strong; there will be order in the house.

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### SHCHERBITSKIY ON STATE ACCEPTANCE OF PRODUCTS

AU111105 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 3 Dec 86 p 1-2

[RATAU report: "To Switch Over to State Acceptance of Products in a Well-Organized Way"--passages between slantlines published in boldface]

[Excerpts] Top priority questions concerning the introduction of state acceptance of products at machine building enterprises was discussed at an aktiv conference of the republic's machine builders and the organs of the State Committee for Standards, held in Kiev on 1 December. Participating in the conference proceedings were responsible functionaries of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Council of Ministers, and Gosplan; leaders of a number of the republic's ministries and departments; obkom secretaries and section chiefs; leaders of enterprises, associations, design organizations and technological organizations; and workers of the organs of the State Committee for Standards.

The conference proceedings were attended by V.v. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; Ye.V. Kachalovskiy, B.v. Kachura, V.a. Sologub, A.a. Titarenko, V.a. Masol, and Ya. P. Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members; S.i. Gurenko, G.v. Dzis, P. Ye. Yesipenko, and N.f. Nikolayev, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairmen; B. Ye. Paton, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Science; and B.n. Sokolov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Standards.

V.v. Shcherbitskiy delivered a speech at the conference. He said: Comrades, as is known, on 14 November 1986 a conference was held in the CPSU Central Committee headquarters to discuss practical measures to organize state acceptance whose organs will take under their interdepartmental control the quality of products made at associations and enterprises under industrial ministries.

/A radical improvement in the quality of products is a task of enormous socio-economic and political importance. Its accomplishment is part and parcel of the strategy of acceleration, of the party line aimed at the radical restructuring of the national economy./ The satisfaction of the needs, the living conditions, and the moods of people largely depend on quality in the broad sense of the term. "Our entire national economy will go the way our quality improvement goes," /M.s. Gorbachev/ emphasized at the conference.

Comrade V.v. Shcherbitskiy noted that, after the 27th party congress and the letter addressed by the CPSU Central Committee to the working people of the Soviet Union on a radical improvement in the quality of products, attention to the accomplishment of this task increased both in our republic and all over the country. Compared to the corresponding period of 1985, in the 9 months of the current year the amount of new products put into serial production increased 12 percent. The annual plan for withdrawing obsolete items from production has practically been fulfilled.

But the work performed to raise the technical standards and the quality of products still has not been radically restructured. Moreover, the share of high-quality products in the total production volume has even shrunk. Many oblasts and the republic as a whole fell short of the 10-month plan for this index.

Leaders of a number of ministries, enterprises, and associations try to find various loopholes to evade responsibility for the production of substandard goods. Some of them attempt to put as many items as possible on the list of products not subject to certification, including those which are now being certified. As a result, in the current year the volume of products not subject to certification has increased. The republic's Council of Ministers, Gosplan, and administration of the State Committee for Standards must put this business in order without delay, and if need be, must also submit appropriate proposals to USSR organs.

But what matters most now is to wage a real war against slipshod enterprises. After all, many enterprises do not meet the requirements of the norms and technical documents. The organs of the State Committee for Standards are forced to prohibit the sale of rejected products. Many officials directly responsible for substandard production have been brought to account along the administrative line. It is essential to reach conditions, V.v. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, under which each labor collective will regard any deviation from the standards and norms and from technical documents as an extraordinary event calling for appropriate measures.

Radical improvements in quality, technical standards, and competitiveness are closely linked with the application of full cost accountancy. Some 1,700 associations and enterprises in the republic already work under the new conditions, and their share in the total industrial production amounts to 54 percent. However, not all enterprises by far have made full use of the new management conditions to effectively settle the problem of quality. Some 25 percent of them are falling short of the plan for the production of goods bearing state quality marks. In 10 months of the current year, these enterprises fell far below the targets set for the delivery of these goods. The republic's Gosplan, ministries, departments, enterprise leaders, and economic science must carefully examine why the new economic mechanism, in this case, has proved to be insufficiently effective.

Machine building should play a key role in ensuring a high quality of products. In 6-7 years, machine builders are expected to reach the world's highest standards in main production. This task is not easy and one can call it revolutionary, but it is feasible and should be accomplished on schedule.

The collectives of the republic's front-ranking machine building enterprises have undertaken to ensure in the current 5-year period the entire increase in the volumes of production (and it amounts to 44 percent) by putting into production new efficient equipment, without expanding staffs and practically without increasing the use of rolled ferrous metal stock. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has supported this businesslike initiative, and the utmost has to be done to disseminate it widely.

Party committees, basic party and trade union organizations, and economic organs have to proceed from the point and trade union organizations, and reliability of any product is now determined primarily by /technical progress and the invigorated human factor/. The active position of the developer and scientist, oriented toward tomorrow's technological standards, has to become the rule everywhere. The CPSU Central Committee and the government have done their utmost to remove organizational and economic barriers hindering a creative attitude toward the matter at hand. Payments to specialists have improved; the range of their forms has expanded. The possibilities of able and daring people have now become unlimited. The only thing needed is to systematically and fully use these possibilities.

The /organs of the state acceptance/ play an important role in settling problems regarding the quality of products, the consolidation of technological discipline, and the raising of production efficiency. In the republic, these organs have been set up at 299 associations and enterprises. This amounts to one-fifth of all the country's enterprises which are to introduce the practice of acceptance. This undertaking is new and calls for efficiently accomplishing a number of tasks.

/One/--Party committees along with the State Committee for Standards have already selected and approved leaders for state acceptance organs at all associations and enterprises. But only one-third of these organs have been fully staffed. Leaders of a number of ministries, departments, and of the republic's administration of the State Committee for Standards have lost sight of this point. Insufficient attention has been paid to this matter by the Ukrainian Council of Ministers and the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

Time is running short. This work has to be completed by the middle of December.

/Two/--Enterprise leaders are expected to provide all conditions necessary for the normal work of state acceptance organs. Thus far, this has not been done everywhere. For example, at the Kruzhkovka machine building and the Dnespropetrovsk metallurgical equipment plants, at the Kommunar'sk metallurgical and the Darnitsa sild combines, and at the Ukraina garments association in Kiev. State acceptance organs have not been provided with furnished premises, the necessary means of communications and transport, control and measuring equipment, norm-setting and technical documents.

Unfortunately, such cases are numerous. Each enterprise has to do everything necessary before 1 January.

/Three/--In a few cases, individual economic leaders have been trying to pressure on and to order state acceptance organs to accept substandard production,

or even to victimize them for their adherence to principles. This was the case of the aggregate machine tools plan and the lathe building association in Kharkov, of the crane building plant in Nikopol, and of some other enterprises. Enterprise party committees, as well as raykoms and gorkoms, must be timely and resolute in checking such facts, and must be businesslike in boosting the high prestige of state acceptance organs.

Staff members of state acceptance organs must for their part actively influence the process of raising the technical standards and quality of products. To achieve maximum efficiency, state acceptance organs and enterprises have to follow one single plan and to base their work on reciprocity.

State acceptance must under no circumstances be reduced to control and prohibitive measures, and even less so must it turn into a bureaucratic organ engaged in pencil pushing. Party committees should establish in a timely manner party organizations within state acceptance organs, and must recommend as their secretaries the most deserving and prestigious functionaries.

/Moreover/, a number of enterprises are slow, and mainly not always persistent, in raising the level of production, in boosting labor and technological discipline. The influence of technical control services on this process is too poor. Most associations and enterprises still have not put their structure in order and have not strengthened their material-technical base in line with the 12 May 1986 decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. Many enterprises, unable to meet the requirements of norm-setting and technical documents, have proved to be unprepared for state acceptance.

V.v. Shcherbitskiy particularly emphasized the importance of the period of preparations for adopting state acceptance. After all, he said, this new undertaking affects the interests of thousands of people. If we prepare well, the process will be painless. If we overlook something, there will be possible complications. For this reason, in settling organizational and technical questions, it is also essential to widely /explain the purpose of the measures taken, to train people, to raise their qualifications and responsibility for the quality of work./ The main thing is to make each designer and technologist, each worker and foreman, perfectly aware of his or her personal responsibility for the development and production of high-quality goods. Otherwise the problem of quality is insoluble. In this respect, there is a wide field for the activity of party committees, economic organs, trade union and komsomol organizations. The mass media should also actively join in the explanatory work.

The Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and the republic's administration of the State Committee for Standards have already sent groups of responsible workers to assist enterprises in their preparations for state acceptance.

In opening the conference, V.v. Shcherbitskiy said;

In order to ensure a well organized changeover to state acceptance of products in the republic, as well as to eliminate the shortcomings which have already been disclosed, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, in line with the CPSU Central Committee directives, has resolved to discuss these issues at

branch party and economic activ meetings in Kiev, Dnepropetrovsk, Rovno, Severodonetsk, and Chernigov. The first of these meetings--with workers from the machine building complex--is being held today. Its purpose is to examine what has already been done, what is to be done in time left, and the way it has to be done.

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CSO: 1800/252

## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### SLYUNKOV ADDRESSES BELORUSSIAN CP PLENUM

PM231616 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 30 Nov 86 pp 1-3

["Abbreviated" version of report by N.N. Slunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Committee, at 29 November Fourth Belorussian Communist Party Central Plenum: "On Restructuring the Work of the Republic's Primary Party Organizations and Increasing Their Influence on the Acceleration of Labor Collectives' Socioeconomic Development in the Light of the 27th CPSU Congress Demands"]

[Text] Comrades! The actions and concerns of Communists and all Soviet people are subordinated to the main goal, which is to implement the party's strategic course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and the 12th 5-Year Plan targets. Large-scale programs for remodeling the national economy are being implemented, national economic management is being improved at all levels, and the initiative of local Soviet organs and labor collectives is being developed to the utmost.

The decisive force in acceleration is the high degree of activeness of working people and the broad scope and depth of people's creativity. Only by placing people at the center of all our work will we be able to implement the tasks put forward by the party. This requires a further increase in the militancy of primary party organizations and the stepping up of their influence on all aspects of labor collectives' lives.

The CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum stressed that primary party organizations are the main component with which we must really get to grips. The restructuring of their work must begin by developing their independence, spontaneous action, assertiveness, initiative, and activeness. It is precisely at this level that there is tremendous work to be done to weld the party's political line to real life so that this line is translated more rapidly into practical results.

It can be said without any exaggeration that positive changes are taking place in the overwhelming majority of the republic's party organizations. In some places things are better than others, in some places they are going faster than others, but the renewal process which began at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum is in progress everywhere. There is more efficiency, specific action, and exactingness in the life of party organizations. An innovative

approach to the resolution of economic, social, and educational tasks is being displayed more widely. Forms and methods of organizational and political work are being improved more actively.

The party organization of the Gomel's S.M. Kirov Machine Tool Building Plant (Party Committee Secretary Comrade Yefimov) is acting substantively and purposefully. It has set itself a high goal: To more than double the volume of production by the end of the 5-year period and seek to ensure that all the output meets world standards. The work aimed at achieving these goals is being carried out in a comprehensive fashion by the united efforts of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations.

All production sectors are affected by the party's influence: Shop party organizations and groups have been created in 59 subdivisions and party organizers have been approved in 34. A plan for retooling the enterprises was carefully elaborated, and literally the whole collective was involved in this important matter: It was discussed at workers' and party meetings, and all proposals and remarks were generalized and examined by the party committee. As a result the plan incorporated many previously unused reserves.

All its measures were entrusted to specific executors and daily monitoring of their implementation was established.

The communists were the initiators and led the competition under the mottos: "All Orders on Time and to a High Technical Standard" and "All Production Growth Without an Increase in Consumption of Metal and Fuel and Energy Resources." At the present time there are no communists or workers at the plant who are not fulfilling their individual socialist pledges. And there is yet another very important feature in the portrait of this party organization: Thanks to its concern for people, good conditions for the work, everyday life, and leisure of the workers have been created at the enterprise.

A correct course has been taken and fruitful work is being done by party organizations at Grodnenskiy Rayon's "Progress" Kolkhoz (Comrade Boltach), the Gomel No 14 Construction Trust (Comrade Matyuk), the Vitebsk Special Gear-Cutting, Polishing, and Sharpening Machine Tool Design Bureau (Comrade Glushakov), and Minsk's No 16 Secondary School (Comrade Garanina).

Stepping up the influence of party organizations on the course of fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and the 12th 5-Year Plan targets has lent a certain dynamism to the development of the republic's economy. In the first 10 months the volume of industrial production increased 7.2 percent as against a target of 4.4 percent, and labor productivity increased 6.7 percent as against the planned 4.1 percent. This year's socialist pledges and the average annual pace of the 5-year plan were exceeded.

Rural workers gathered 25.2 quintals of grain, 210 quintals of potatoes, and 471 quintals of root crops per hectare. Milk purchases increased 7 percent and meat purchases 8 percent. Some 15 percent more feed was procured than last year. Workers in construction, railroad and automotive transport, and consumer services to the population fulfilled the 10-month targets.



These results attest that on the whole the restructuring process is gathering strength. But it is not proceeding with ease. The deep-seated acceleration reserves connected with the action of long-term strategic factors have still not been brought into play very effectively by us in our republic. And primarily because many party organizations continue to work in the old way, using methods which today do not and cannot produce the necessary result. The changes and additions to the CPSU Statutes adopted by the 27th Congress, which are aimed at enhancing the role of party organizations, developing communists' activeness, and strengthening their discipline and responsibility, are not being fully implemented. In brief, though it has assumed irreversibility, restructuring has failed to carve itself a path and clear the way for acceleration in a number of places. It is impossible to carry out restructuring without profound changes in the activity of primary party organizations and without eliminating everything that is outdated.

So what are the main areas in which party organizations should carry out restructuring?

First, the shaping of up-to-date thinking in communists and all our cadres. A person with a modern outlook is not someone who has mastered concepts and notions in tune with the times. The essence does not lie in these external attributes. The essence lies in profound awareness of the need to accelerate restructuring and in the mastery of new ideas put forward by life itself. The most difficult task is to restructure people's thinking and mentality and help them to rid themselves of former habits and views. The sense of being master of one's own enterprise and country must be developed and strengthened as far as possible in the Soviet person. He must feel that his advice, his words, and his actions are needed, that he is assessed at his true worth, and that people care about him.

Second, priority areas of work must be defined. When a party organization tackles several matters at once it inevitably fragments its forces, and naturally none of the matters can be brought to fruition. Correct action is being taken by party organizations which, having chosen the main areas, set themselves big goals and adopt highly intensive plans. Only the struggle to achieve a really big goal, makes it possible to fully reveal people's capabilities and gifts and charges their energy. It is only by aiming for the very highest end results that cadres learn to see and analyze critically both positive and negative phenomena and to make the correct conclusions.

Third, the center of gravity of all organizational and political education work must be shifted directly to labor collectives, where ultimately the fate of acceleration is being decided. I would like to warn against an oversimplified conception of this task. Shifting the center of gravity to the labor collective means reaching out to every shop party organization and every party group and knowing what worries communists, what is going well for them, where they are experiencing difficulties, and where they need our help. As the work is organized in the party group, so will the result be. That is elementary. Nonetheless, many party workers still pay too little attention to party cells, which are closest of all to people and production and where everything--good and bad alike--starts. Only daily and painstaking work and a shift toward



people in all our activity will help to accelerate restructuring, get through to every person, raise their labor and sociopolitical activeness, and develop initiative.

Fourth, we must proceed from the fact that the renewal of all aspects of our life is being done by people for people. This must be a rule without exception for every party organization. Heightening attention to people's needs and requirements, the resolution of social questions, and the correct combination of personal and public interests is the most important means of activating the human factor and the correct way of tackling the complex and large-scale tasks.

Fifth, we must assert everywhere a lively, dynamic work style, unity of work and action, principledness and exactingness--that high moral and spiritual tone which was set by the 27th CPSU Congress. During restructuring party organizations must call cadres of all levels strictly to account--from the leader to ordinary communist. Any extremes--either prolonged food dragging or excessive haste--are harmful here. We must expose those who are not restructuring but merely contriving and adapting to the new demands without changing anything either in their thinking or their actions.

These, comrades, in concisest form are the basic guidelines which we must follow in order to accelerate restructuring.

We will be frank: Not all our party organizations or even party committees have a clear idea of these main guidelines, and not all have placed at the center of their practical activity questions connected with further stepping up their influence on accelerating the socioeconomic development of labor collectives.

How specifically are party organizations failing in their work? What are the most typical shortcomings, omissions, and weak areas here? How must we act further to raise the work to a qualitatively new level?

Primarily I would like to analyze the work of party organizations in a key sphere of human activity--the economy. You know how the party is posing the question of accelerating scientific and technical progress. But acceleration, comrades, is not simply movement forward. It is more energetic, more dynamic, and swifter movement. But is it like that with us, if we look at the progress in implementing the "Intensification" Program? In the first 9 months only 2 out of the 22 automated control systems for technological processes envisaged for the year were introduced into production; and 2 out of 23 computer aided design systems, 6 out of 15 flexible production systems and modules, and just over 25 percent of 205 mechanized and automated production processes, shops, and sectors were introduced into production. That is precisely how many were planned to be introduced in the first 3 quarters, with all the remainder at the end of the year. The plan, consequently, was fulfilled, everybody was satisfied, but there is virtually no acceleration.

The instance cited mirrors the attitude to scientific and technical progress of many party organizations. This attitude is based on outdated stereotypes both in its planning and its implementation.

This was shown in particular by the recent discussion at the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau of the activity of Brest Oblast party organizations. They have failed to create a system for the utilization of scientific and technical achievements and have failed to define concrete ways to influence the improvement of production efficiency. As a result of a number of enterprises have no deeply considered remodeling and retooling programs, no development of their own machine building is envisaged, and virtually no progressive new technologies are being introduced. Such a style is also typical of party organizations in other oblasts.

Comrades, new, nonformal, and really constructive approaches are needed. The search for these must be led by party organizations. And the communists working in ministries and departments are called on to set the tone here. It cannot be said that they experience a lack of concepts and directives in line with the times. But they often confine themselves solely to them. But no in-depth analysis of the cause and effect links between failures at sector enterprises and poor work by apparatus employees is being done.

This year the Belorussian Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry Party Bureau (Secretary Comrade Dragun) examined questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress three times with the participation of the minister, Comrade Kravtsov. What was this--a gesture to fashion or a serious attempt to investigate the reasons which are delaying the introduction of innovations in the sector? It was rather the first.

There was no principled discussion. Resolutions were confined to second-priority questions, and nothing was mentioned in the documents about the main one--about scientific and technical progress.

Such was the level of party influence on the resolution of a topical task! And indeed can it be otherwise if only 2 of the 60 communists who spoke at party meetings for 6 months made critical remarks. Not only are criticism and self-criticism not held in esteem here, it can be said that they have gone deep underground. As is evident, the changes have not affected this party organization. But after all it does not live and act in a vacuum. So why does this suit Leninskiy Raykom, Minsk Gorkom, and even the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Construction and Municipal Services Sections?

The poor influence of ministry party organizations on the retooling of enterprises under their jurisdiction has resulted in no substantial improvement in important areas of scientific and technical progress being envisaged in the draft plan for 1987. Thus, at enterprises of the Belorussian Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the State Agroindustrial Committee, and the Ministry of Local Industry, the proportion of manual labor remains almost at the present level of 30-33 percent, and in the Ministry of Construction and the Belselstroy the figure is 51-52 percent.

Comrades! Life itself has placed the problem of quality at the center of restructuring. This is only natural. The result of the work of all economic sectors is summed up in the quality of output. Not only have we not moved forward here, we have even taken a step backward. In the first 10 months the

proportion of certifiable goods in the highest quality category was 55.6 percent against an annual plan figure of 60 percent. Compared with the level achieved last year, it dropped 2.4 points. Thirty enterprises failed to fulfill the targets for the output of products in the highest category. During recertification 46 items were deprived of the Seal of Quality.

What is happening, comrades? The answer to this question must be sought in the weakening of party control and exactingness. Party organizations have failed to take radical measures. This year economic sanctions were repeatedly applied against the Minsk Automated Lines Plant for supplying low-quality products. When counted up, there proved to be more than 650 shoddy workers, which is almost 1 worker in 6. You might think that this would have alarmed the party organization (Party Committee Secretary Comrade Khodenkov) and resulted in an in-depth investigation into the causes of quality deterioration and a search for ways to improve it? Nothing of the sort. No party appraisal was given to the instances of output of low-quality products, and those responsible for shoddy work were not heard either at party meetings, party committee sessions, or workers' meetings.

Deprivation of the Seal of Quality and the application of economic sanctions for the output of defective products must be seen by party organizations as an extraordinary event and a distress signal, to be followed by a comprehensive investigation into the causes, the institution of proceedings against the guilty parties, and the determination of ways to step up the struggle for the honor of the plant trademark.

Special alarm is occasioned by the fact that the technical standard of the most important types of machine-building products is improving extremely slowly. Party organizations have failed to ensure that an objective comparative analysis is carried out between the machinery and equipment being produced and the best analogues. The assessments on this score are still optimistic. According to the Belorussian Gosplan, only 28 percent of basic machine-building items are in line with world standards. For this reason, despite the high proportion which bear the Seal of Quality, export deliveries of these items remain insignificant or are even decreasing.

For several years in succession the party organizations of the Minsk Computer Equipment Association, the "Gomselmash," "Gorizont," and "Integral" Associations, and some other enterprises have been criticized from various high platforms for producing low-quality products. Each of them has held meetings of communists and party economic activists on these questions. Many resolutions have been adopted and piles of paper have been used up. But matters are not changing for the better. The work of these party organizations is lacking in the most important thing--vision of the future and the ability to involve the whole collective and primarily grassroots party and production components in resolving the problem and to clearly define the role and place of every worker in the struggle to improve the technical standard and quality of products.

Now, at the end of the 1st year of the 5-year plan, we must rectify the situation as far as possible and work out a detailed program of action for the future. The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau believes that it is possible for us in 1987 to ensure the renewal of at least 8 percent of machine-building products and to bring at least 40 percent of its basic products list

into line with world standards. It is these targets for which party organizations must be aiming and it is these indicators which must be reflected in collectives' plans and pledges.

We pin great hopes on the state acceptance of products. A recent conference on this question at the CPSU Central Committee provided clear directives for party committees and organizations and economic cadres. State acceptance is being introduced at 86 enterprises in the republic. Of these 81 have already initiated it. However, the appropriate preparation has not been carried out everywhere and there is little time left. Party organizations must intensify their explanatory work in labor collectives and monitor the resolution of all organizational and technical questions.

The Leningrad experience is being introduced only slowly in the republic. Many party organizations are still sizing things up and pondering. Party organizations and leaders are particularly passive at enterprises of the instrument building and radio industries, the State Agroindustrial Committee, the Ministry of Grain Products, the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work, the Main Administration of the River Fleet, and the Belorussian Ministry of Motor Transport, where so far there have been no in-depth studies.

Not all party organizations have assimilated the need to make remodeling and retooling of production the priority. This year only 36.6 percent of capital investments are being used for these purposes. Many enterprises do not even plan a substantial increase in this indicator for next year.

As of 1 October a number of associations and enterprises switched to an intensified shift system. Our entire industry will switch to the new system of work in the new year. So what have the first steps shown? Careful engineering and organizational preparation has not been carried out everywhere. Increasing the equipment shift index is not being backed by the dismantling of ineffective equipment, the releasing of space, and the reduction of workplaces, or by measures to renew the active part of capital. In a number of collectives the emphasis has been placed not on ensuring a full workload for highly productive machine tools and devices but on the mechanical redistribution of people in shifts.

Many problems connected with the organization of catering, medical, trade, and transport services for those working on evening or night shifts have not been resolved. Shortcomings must be eliminated immediately and the work of this entire sphere must be restructured to adapt to the new conditions.

Many party organizations have lost sight of the question of renewing and modernizing production by developing their own machine-tool building. This year the output of equipment for enterprises' own needs will amount to only 0.9 percent, while in 1987 a figure of 1.1 percent is envisaged. At this rate we will not manage to bring this indicator up to 4 percent by the end of the 5-year period.

Party organizations must have a more vigorous influence on the utilization of production potential. More than 40 percent of the capacities commissioned in the republic in the last decade have failed to reach the projected level. This

work is poorly organized at a number of plants under union jurisdiction and enterprises of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of Local Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry, and the Belorussian State Agroindustrial Committee.

Certain economic leaders, who do not wish to take on the extra trouble of bringing technical and economic indicators up to the projected level, try to adopt reduced plans, and the party organizations fail to make a principled appraisal of this. Three years ago an installation for the production of potassium sulphate was fitted at the "Beloruskaliy" Association. However it is operating at less than 25 percent of capacity. The ministry had set the task of raising this figure to 50 percent next year, but the association leaders are trying to prove that this is impossible. They have enlisted the Party Committee (Secretary Comrade Chuzhov) as allies. Instead of demanding that the management and specialists eliminate the shortcomings being manifested during the course of operation and reach the projected level as rapidly as possible, the party committee also proved to be the prisoner of so-called "objective" factors.

No perceptible changes are planned in the utilization of capacities in the draft plan for 1987 either. The Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry plans a 93 percent workload in production of wood-fiber sheets and the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry plans an 80-90 percent workload in production of clay bricks. This ministry is not increasing the workload of equipment for the production of slate and nonmetalliferous materials.

These figures did not come out of thin air. People worked with them at enterprises and ministries, they passed through the hands--as they say--of many communists. And nobody put a barrier in their way, nobody announced publicly that such an approach is not in keeping with the spirit of the times. We must grasp once and for all that under no circumstances is it permissible to plan indicators which, while they may not drag us backward, do nothing to assist acceleration. Acceleration presumes not simply growth, but an absolutely new quality of growth, a different, higher quality of our work, and different, more effective ways and methods of doing it.

There are still many shortcomings in the struggle for thrift and economy, the rational utilization of labor resources, and the improvement of labor productivity. When you start to investigate why, for instance, there is a great deal of mismanagement and wastefulness at any particular enterprise, you see clearly that everything begins in the workplace and sector. You see that year after year the party group bypasses these questions, fails to foster in communists and all workers a sense of being master, and fails to create an atmosphere of intolerance toward those who do not look after the public wealth.

Much remains to be done to improve the economic mechanism and management. The core of its restructuring must be the introduction of full financial autonomy, ensuring self-financing, self-capitalizing, and the vested interest of each person--from the leader to the worker--in achieving high end results of work.

From next year all enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Consumer Services, the Belorussian Ministry of Trade, the Belorussian

Ministry of Trade, the Belorussian Cooperative Union, and 31 enterprises of the automotive and petrochemical industries, the instrument building sector, and certain other sectors will be working on these principles. This requires painstaking organizational and explanatory work from enterprise and ministry party organizations, and also intensified monitoring of the preparation for an implementation of the new stage in improving the economic mechanism.

The party organizations of scientific, technological planning, and design institutes have a special responsibility in creating new generations of equipment and labor- and resource-saving technologies and switching the economy onto the tracks of intensification.

The Belorussian Academy of Sciences has still not really involved itself in resolving the key scientific and technical problems facing the republic's economy. Scientific backup for production has not become the object of constant concern for party organizations, either in the academy as a whole or in most of its institutes. There has been no clear outlining of ways by which the academy will achieve the targets mapped out by the measures to fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

The Belorussian Academy of Sciences party organization (Party Committee Secretary Comrade Kolykhan) must seek to ensure precise planning, broken down into the years of the 5-year plan, for the completion and introduction of their experimental-industrial testing and assimilation in the appropriate sectors.

Aiming for the highest targets, monitoring the standard of development projects, creating the conditions for fruitful activity by research collectives, and strengthening links with production should be a matter of close concern for primary party organizations of sector, VUZ and plant-level science.

Comrades! The agricultural year is ending. What lessons are there to draw from its results?

Lesson one. Party organizations and our cadres have overcome a mental barrier, they have trusted in their own resources and seen for themselves what can be achieved if we set ourselves a high goal and direct the efforts of communists and all rural workers toward its achievement. Wherever party organizations have approached the introduction of intensive methods in an unformalistic way and carried out a lot of organizational and explanatory work with people, quite good results have been achieved. Thirty or more quintals of grain per hectare were gathered in 21 of the republic's rayons and in Grodno Oblast as a whole. On 88 farms in Grodnenskiy and Nesvizhskiy Rayons the figure was over 40 quintals of grain per hectare. The biggest harvest of potatoes was obtained in Brest Oblast--252 quintals per hectare. Over 250 quintals of tubers per hectare were gathered in 20 rayons.

Intensive methods are becoming the determining measures in stockraising too. The entire increase in milk production, 65 percent of the beef increase, and 55 percent of the pork increase will be obtained this year by increasing livestock productivity. Today scarcely anybody doubts that bringing milk yields up to 3,500-4,000 kg by the end of the 5-year period is a realistic task.



In the first 10 months the increase was 195 kg. It will amount to 250 kg for the year, and for the first time milk yields will exceed 2,750 kg.

I would like to note that there has been an increase in our cadres' confidence in the feasibility of the task of providing every farm with feed it has produced itself in the next few years. The full requirement of succulent feed has been procured by 99 rayons and 1,846 farms, of coarse feed by 28 rayons and 1,053 kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and of all types of feed by 13 rayons and 644 farms.

Lesson two. Many party organizations have not defined their place in tackling acceleration tasks in the struggle to improve agricultural production efficiency. An oversimplified approach to the introduction of intensive methods is still permitted in a number of places. The most elementary requirements for the cultivation of agricultural crops are not being observed on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes, especially in Vitebsk and Mogilev Oblasts. As a result, less than 12 quintals of grain crops per hectare were obtained on 62 farms. The figures were 19 quintals in Mogilev Oblast, 39 quintals in Gomel Oblast, and 14 quintals in Vitebsk Oblast. The lowest grain yield was 14.6 in Krasnopol'skiy Rayon. Less than 100 quintals of potatoes per hectare were gathered on 62 farms.

Because of violations of feed production and procurement technology, less than 75 percent of the feed requirement was laid in on one in five farms. Vitebsk and Mogilev Oblasts have the very lowest feed provision.

In the first 10 months cow productivity decreased on 184 farms and gross milk production decreased on 347 farms. In January-October average daily cattle weight gains decreased on one in three farms.

So what conclusions should we draw from these lessons?

We must consolidate positive experience and make it available to all kolkhozes and sovkhozes and all our cadres. The party organization of every farm that has permitted a lag must make an in-depth and detailed analysis of the reasons, determine what is to be done, by whom, and when so as to eliminate shortcomings and reach the targets envisaged by the 5-year plan. It is necessary, building on what has been achieved, to more vigorously introduce new approaches, improve the practice of land management, and teach cadres more actively and purposefully the ability to work effectively.

Next year we must gather at least 30 quintals of grain crops and 220-230 quintals of potatoes per hectare, ensure a 300 kg increase in milk per cow and move toward the 3,000 mark in this indicator, and obtain a 600-650 gram average daily weight gain in the rearing and feeding of cattle and 400-450 grams for hogs.

In order to achieve these indicators a great deal must be changed in the work of party organizations both of farms and of all components of the State Agro-industrial Committee. It must be admitted that the effectiveness linked with improving management of agricultural production has not been achieved. At the

third Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum the Belorussian State Agroindustrial Committee and its organs in the localities were sharply criticized. However, the situation is changing for the better very slowly.

The rayon agroindustrial associations are closest of all to agricultural production. The communists who work here have greater opportunities to influence the course of affairs. But these opportunities are still mainly only talked about. At party meetings of the Verkhnedvinskiy Rayon Agroindustrial Association you do not hear any pointed formulation of the question, personal criticism, or practical suggestion. But a critical approach is badly needed here. Employees of the Rayon Agroindustrial Association are snowed under with papers and they maintain links with farms mainly by telephone. The first 10 months of the year saw 60 telephone [selektornye] conferences and 49 conferences to leaders and specialists were summoned. And what about the Belorussian Communist Party Raykom? Can it really not see this? Indeed, it does not see. For 2 years nobody from the raykom has shown any interest in the affairs of this party organization and nobody has taken part in the work of the party meetings.

The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Party Organizational Work, Agriculture, and Food Industry sections and party obkoms and raykoms must analyze in depth the work of rayon agroindustrial associations' party organizations and seek to ensure that each of them is in reality a combat headquarters skillfully directing the efforts of leaders and specialists toward further improving agricultural efficiency.

Comrades! I would like to examine the work of party organizations of construction projects and construction industry enterprises in the light of just two questions: handing over installations within the normative deadlines and increasing the production and improving the quality of construction materials.

We have failed to secure the set goal: This year one in three installations is being commissioned with a violation of the normative deadlines. The main reason is unsatisfactory work by construction workers. Construction subdivision party organizations have grown accustomed to many shortcomings. Poor labor organization, violations of production and technological discipline, mismanagement, and the nonrational utilization of equipment and materials--these occur, comrades, at virtually every construction project. And the party organizations have not put up a resolute fight against it.

We will not resolve the task of commissioning installations on time and ensuring the high quality of construction output unless each communist, each party group, and each party organization considers it to be a prime and urgent task.

The party organizations of the other participants in the investment process--the clients, designers, and planning and supply organs--must also radically change their attitude to this problem.

There is a lack of active organizational work with people and an ability to concentrate their efforts on the resolution of current and long-term questions in many party organizations of construction industry enterprises.



In the first 10 months the "Krichevtsementnoshifer" Association failed to supply more than 43,000 metric tons of cement and around 3 million standard slate tiles. The failure brewed gradually, but the party organization (Party Bureau Secretary Comrade Kiselev) did not see it. It failed to adopt decisive measures on retooling the enterprise, keeping skilled cadres, and creating normal working and living conditions for workers. There was a low level of technological and labor discipline in the collective and an atmosphere of irresponsibility and laissez-faire was created.

The ministry also overlooked the breakdown in the association. Its apparatus' party organization did not call to account the communists whose work duties include responsibility for the work of this enterprise.

Both party organizations--of the association and the ministry apparatus--proved to be lagging behind events. And now it is much harder to rectify the situation, but it must be rectified. And together they must call to account those who have treated matters irresponsibly.

Comrades! Among the social problems requiring daily attention from party organizations, the most acute is the housing problem. Our plans for the 5-year period must be regarded as minimal. Each labor collective must organize the search for reserves to expand housing construction by the contract and own-resources methods using state funds and working people's personal savings.

The well-known Gorkiy initiative is being disseminated only slowly in a number of oblasts. While in Minsk Oblast this initiative was supported by around 87 collectives and in Brest Oblast by almost 50, in Vitabsk and Grodno Oblasts the figure was 4, in Gomel Oblast 3, and in Mogilev Oblast 2. But you must agree, comrades, that the party organization must give the go-ahead here. It is the party organization which must be the initiator and lead this work.

We have very serious complaints to level against party organizations in the housing and municipal services sphere. The funds allocated for repair and running operations regularly fail to be put to use. Because of the low level of labor organization and discipline deadlines are violated and almost one-third of apartment blocks are handed over for use with the appraisal "satisfactory." Overreporting and deception flourish. The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has declared the work of the Ministry of Housing and municipal Services unsatisfactory. Comrade Bezlyudov has been relieved of his duties as minister.

But people are wrong if they think: A new minister is coming, everything will change at once. Matters will only get going if all this sphere's party organizations--both of the apparatus of the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services and its enterprises--radically restructure their work, And I stress the word radically, because the shortcomings here are far greater than in any other sphere. And we need to begin by introducing elementary order and increasing the discipline and responsibility of cadres and all the sector's workers.

The situation in trade has deteriorated. The 9-month trade turnover plan was not fulfilled. The lag amounted to R18 million. The shortfall of the Belorussian Cooperative Union was R36 million. Around 40 percent of trade associations, and, 75 percent of rayon consumer unions and rayon consumer societies failed to cope with the target.

The party organization of the Belorussian Cooperative Union (Secretary Comrade Kostyrina) is, to put it bluntly, on the sidelines of restructuring. It is neither analyzing the reasons for the lag, nor elaborating effective measures to eliminate shortcomings. The communists have resigned themselves to the fact that the apparatus is working at idling speed and is occupied with bureaucracy, not with organizing matters. When the 9-month and then the 10-month plans failed to be met, the party organization did not even call to account the communist leaders. But there is a lot to call people to account for, and in party fashion. There is a lack of items in mass demand in most consumer cooperative stores. Thus, on the day of a check in many stores in Shklovskiy Rayon, there was no bread, rice, millet, fat, vinegar, fish, nonalcoholic drinks, margarine, and other essential goods on sale.

The shelves are empty, but the cooperative workers are reducing their demands for goods, rejecting items offered by industry, not taking up the allocated funds, and making poor use of their own opportunities to increase commodity resources--in brief, they are not promoting but hindering matters.

This falwed practice is not being resolutely rebuffed either by the apparatus party organization or by Comrade Chigir, who has been strictly reprimanded by the Belorussian Communist Party Central Commission Bureau, with an entry on his record card.

But the most amazing thing is that the Tsentralnyy Belorussian Communist Party Raykom in Minsk (first secretary Comrade Zrakova) actually generalized the party organization's experience of work in hearing communists' report. Believe it or not, as they say, experience has been found where there is none. What is needed for this to happen? Nothing much--just a lack of knowledge of the true facts of affairs and an appraisal of it based on purely superficial indications.

The influence of Comrades Terekh and Lappo is not being felt neither on improving affairs in consumer and trade services. They must investigate more deeply the work of ministries and more actively encourage cadres to seek innovative approaches and optimum ways of tackling the tasks facing sectors.

In order to trade better we need to have more good-quality goods. This is an axiom. But by no means every body follows it. This year every month 60-70 enterprises have failed to fulfill the consumer goods production plans. One in eight decreased the volume of their production compared with the corresponding period last year. The highest number of such plants and associations is in Grodno, Mink, Brest, and Mobilev Oblasts. Local industry alone in the first 10 months failed to supply trade organizations with goods to the tune of R2.5 million. Fines are increasing for the nonsupply of products by enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry.

But where are the primary party organizations? What is their attitude to these questions? In many cases it is unprincipled, or more exactly conniving. Last year the remodeling of the Grodno Fine Cloth Association was completed, with the commissioning of a new production building. More than R14 million were spent. Naturally, the quality of range of products should have improved. However, the output of fabrics with the "N" index [indicating some innovative content in

the product] almost halved. In the first 10 months the plan for their production was only 66 percent fulfilled. So what did the party organization (Party Committee Secretary Comrade Kokoreko) do about it. He restricted himself to formal measures. He failed to elaborate a specific program of actions or to exert his influence in shops and sectors. Not only old equipment but also outdated forms of party work were transferred to the new production building.

The standard of party leadership of this social sphere is low. This was shown also by the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau's recent examination of a Mogilev Obkom report. Because of serious shortcomings in work Comrade Konovalov, secretary of the obkom, was reprimanded and Comrade Rykhnov, deputy chairman of the oblispolkom, was relieved of his post.

Party organizations must not stand aloof either from the important social question of the preservation of people's life and health. Although they have decreased somewhat in recent years, work injuries still remain high. The main reasons are the irresponsible attitude of administrative and technical personnel toward preventive work, low discipline, and flagrant violations of the rules for equipment safety. Party committees and organizations and economic and trade union organs must bring all work places, machines devices and processes without exception fully into line with the demands of labor protection, take measures to strengthen labor and technological discipline, and wage an intransigent struggle against slackness and irresponsibility.

As you can see, comrades, the influence of party organizations on the acceleration of labor collectives' socioeconomic development still does not meet today's demands. There are many reserves for increasing this influence. And the most important of them are linked with improving internal party relations and boosting party organizations' militancy and the communists vanguard role.

"We will be unable to advance even one step forward," the 27th CPSU Congress noted, "unless we learn to work in new ways and unless we can overcome inertia and conservatism in all their manifestations.... It is time to stop practising inappropriate tact where we should be displaying exactingness, honesty, and party conscience."

Working in the new way means developing and deepening internal party democracy and encouraging communists more actively to participate in all the affairs of the party organizations and the labor collective.

The work of collegial organs of primary organizations and party committees and bureaus and the practice of holding party meetings must be improved everywhere. They should be a real school for the education of communists. They should be, but are they? I am sure that each of you sitting in this hall has taken part in the work of more than one party meeting which has followed a previously prepared scenario in which it is allotted who should speak after whom and what and how they speak, and where there is no interested exchange of opinions, no criticism, and no self-criticism. I am also sure that you have not found satisfaction in such meetings.

Formalism--that is the major disease which has affected the preparation and conduct of party meetings. Quite frequently you hear reports and speeches which

are correct in form but featureless in content and which contain everything except the most important thing--the names of those responsible for shortcomings, clear conclusions and recommendations, and practical directives. Such meetings proceed well on the surface, but are essentially futile.

Frequently their agendas are formulated as if they were production conferences. the discussion has no connection with party work, people's education, and the influence of communists on the state of affairs. Analysis shows that up to 60 percent of the points of party meeting resolutions are general in nature and contain petty administrative-economic questions.

We will not improve internal party relations if the preparation and conduct of party meetings remains at the old level and unless we seek to ensure that every meeting, and indeed relations in general between communists, are imbued with Bolshevik frankness, truthfulness and exactingness.

The role of criticism and self-criticism, especially criticism from below, is still belittled in many party organizations. How can this be explained? Rather than reply, I will cite an example. On Dikshitskiy Rayon's "Progress" Kolkhoz, tractor driver Comrade Boreyko criticized the chairman, Comrade Voronkovich, and party bureau secretary Comrade Gilnits for mismanagement. But they managed to arrange things so that the honest communist received a severe reprimand, with an entry on his record card. And the Dokshitskiy Belorussian Communist Party Raykom also failed to raise to the occasion. It revoked the decision on the penalty but failed to institute proceedings against the suppressors of criticism.

The party has declared a resolute struggle against everything that is retarding the development of democracy and hindering the assertion of an committed, exacting, and critical approach in our life. We must remove all obstacles in the way of truth and legality, without permitting the suppression of criticism and victimization because of it. We must foster in CPSU members the readiness to accept criticism and boldness and skill in using this tested weapon in everyday life. Every communist and indeed every nonparty person should be sure that their practical suggestions and critical remarks will be examined in the most careful manner and that the necessary measures will be taken on the basis of them.

Monitoring and verification of execution must be substantially improved. A great deal is still done for form's sake here: Volumes of measures are elaborated, card indexes are established, and computers are switched on, but nonetheless some decisions remain merely on paper. The role of party committees and bureaus must be increased in this matter. They must regularly examine progress in the fulfillment of their own decisions and of the resolutions of higher organs.

It is important to improve the practice of holding interviews with and hearing reports from communists in order to assert an atmosphere of efficiency, principledness, and reciprocal exactingness in party organizations. Primarily, of course, it is those who are not active enough, who have an irresponsible attitude to matters, who violate discipline and order, or who behave incorrectly in everyday life, who should make reports. However, the practice of hearing in the main reports by ordinary communists is also incorrect.

There must be only one approach here: Everybody in the party is equal and every party member regardless of his post must be responsible for his actions. Frequently leaders' reports are formal, without in-depth analysis and discussion of the style and methods of their work. Thus, at a session of the party bureau of Dzerzhinskiy Rayon's "Komintern" Kolkhoz, farm leader Comrade Botyanovskiy gave a report. Making the most the party bureau's unprincipled position, he accused the specialists of all the shortcomings and they were indeed punished according to party procedure. But there was no mention of the chairman's responsibility.

It is important to improve the work of the commissions for monitoring management activity and the work of the apparatus. There are 17,000 of them in the republic, and 60,000 communists work in them. The force is great, but it is being used poorly. The basic shortcoming is a formal and superficial approach to the fulfillment of their own functions. Party organizations must boost the activeness of these formations and increase their role in the struggle to seek and utilize reserves for production intensification. To do this we must step up cooperation with people's control organs, soviets' commissions, and "Komsomol Searchlight" staffs and posts.

As is known, a new provision has been written into the CPSU statutes on the participation of primary party organizations in carrying out cadre policy. This is boosting their role in the life of labor collectives and at the same time their responsibility for the correct selection and placement of cadres.

There is some positive experience in this matter. At the "Integral" Association and the Motorbike and Bearing Plants, team leaders are appointed with the consent and approval of party organizations and collectives. Competitive filling of posts for a number of categories of workers takes place in an atmosphere of openness at the Automobile Plant and the "Belschettekhnikha" Association. This experience must be made available to all party organizations. Matters must be so arranged that no leading worker is appointed to a post without discussion and approval in the party organization and labor collective. This will help avoid a subjective approach and the casual promotion of people to leading posts.

A principled appraisal must be given to instances of irresponsibility, violations of state and plan discipline, embellishments of reports, overreporting, and deception.

Comrade Korneychik, director of the Vitebsk "Rassvet" Sewn Goods Association, was under investigation for 70 days for machinations in office. He did not land up in prison solely because of the amnesty. But the party organization pretended that nothing out of the ordinary had happened.

Following this Comrade Korneychik engaged in overreporting, which enabled him to receive the all-union Red Banner and an illegal bonus of R44,000 on the basis of the results of work last year. And once again the party organization is failing to see anything and failing to institute proceedings against the deceiver of the state and cheat.

The Vitebsk Belorussian Communist Party Gorkom also "suffered" from this same strange blindness. Following the amnesty the director-intriquer was elected

candidate member of the party gorkom. What a good lesson the gorkom taught the primary party organization. A lesson of unprincipledness and political short-sightedness.

We must make an immutable rule for ourselves the conclusion of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum on the need to boost communists' initiative and responsibility and the importance of tireless struggle for a party member to have a pure and honest makeup.

Exactness toward the selection of people for the party must be increased. Vladimir Ilich Lenin once appealed: "It is better for 10 workers not be called party members (real workers do not pursue titles!) than for one loafer to have the fight and opportunity to be a party member." This tenet of Lenin has not lost its topicality even today. We must increase the responsibility of primary organizations for the purity of the party ranks, the selection of the best people for the party, and the nonacceptance into its ranks of untrained, casual people trying to enter it for selfish motives. In selecting people for the party we must proceed from the need to strengthen the party nucleus in the most important production sectors.

Today when restructuring is in progress in the country, when unprecedently large-scale tasks are being tackled, the demands on each party organization and each of its members are growing immeasurable. You will agree that it sounds unnatural to talk of a passive communist. But this, very unfortunately, is a reality. Just as an undisciplined nature and deviations from regulation demands and the norms of party life and our morals are realities. It is necessary to improve the education of communists in a spirit of rigorous observance of the CPSU statutes. The role of party assignments here must be increased.

The concept of a "party organization's militancy" is very wide-ranging. There are many components here and the most important among them is the ability to lead the whole collective along with one and the skill to direct the efforts of trade union, Komsomol, and other public organizations toward the achievement of high end results. Their tasks, duties, and rights in present-day conditions are clearly defined in party and government documents. Party organizations must organize matters so that each public organization carries its own burden and is fully responsible for the precise fulfillment of the functions imposed on it.

In the light of the demands of the well-known CPSU Central Committee resolution on improving party leadership of the soviets, every party committee and organization must elaborate specific measures to develop the activeness of party groups within the Soviets and focus their attention on strengthening discipline in the state apparatus and combating bureaucracy and red tape.

Close interaction must be ensured between Soviet's party groups and primary organizations of Soviet organs' apparatus in improving work style and methods and educating employees in a spirit of high responsibility for the matter in hand.

A high degree of exactness must be shown toward communists working in trade union and komsomol organizations. Today trade unions have broad rights and great



opportunities. Their role and the komsomol's role in organizing people's labor, study, everyday life, and leisure is still not great. They must be more actively involved in the political, economic, and social process.

Comrades! In order to fashion consciousness in line with the needs of the present crucial period and foster in every Soviet person a sense of personal responsibility for the implementation of the measures outlined by the party, it is necessary to restructure ideological work.

This process has started. But restructuring in this sector is progressing more slowly than in other sectors. A resolute breakthrough of ideology into life and a reliance on concrete work with people are needed.

You know of the experience of the Belorussian Railroad. What ensured the success? Primarily the fact that the party organizations of all its enterprises and subdivisions prepared for the experiment not merely in general terms, but worked with each person. The results of such an approach are known to you, I recall just one detail. While reducing the personnel by more than 12,000, the various bodies received only 26 complaints. And only five of these were found to be just and substantiated.

The reserves of the human spirit, mind, and skill are inexhaustible. Bringing them into play is the most important task of party organizations.

Quite recently the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau discussed the activity of the Volkovysk Party Gorkom in improving its individual work with people. We all know that this rayon figures at the top of tables of many indicators. And one might think that people here work, as they say, at white heat. But, as became clear, this is not so. The socialist pledges of one in four workers are understated. Almost one in three machine operators and stockraisers fail to fulfill the output norms.

That is must in one rayon. And if we take the republic as a whole? What colossal reserves are being kept back! Is it possible to increase them? Is it possible and necessary! There is only way, and that is by improving individual work with people, respecting their experience and common sense, and imposing strict accountability for matters.

This work is being poorly organized in many party organizations still. According to data from the "Minskdvrev" Association's party committee, all the enterprise's workers take part in competition, one in three is a shock worker of communist labor, one in two supported the initiative "Not A Laggard Alongside," and for every transgressor there are approximately four teachers. But all this is mainly on paper. Rush work flourishes in the collective and cadre turnover is on the increase. The number of law violations and cases of drunkenness increased almost 150 percent in the first 10 months of the year. Some party committee members, the civil defense chief of staff, and other leading workers of the association are among the transgressors.

The association's party organization has been criticized around 20 times at plenums and sessions of the Zavodskiy Raykom Bureau and the Minsk Party Gorkom

for failures in its work with people. On more than one occasion General Director Comrade Kornilov, Party Committee Secretary Comrade Panin, and Trade Union Committee Chairman Comrade Gornostay have been "reprimanded" and "severely punished." One in eight communists at the "Minskdiv" association has been punished according to party procedure and one in six nonparty workers have been punished under administrative procedures. However, the effectiveness of the penalties has been zero since they exhausted the measures of influence taken by the party gorkom and raykom.

The radical in in-depth restructuring of educational work must be the chief concern of the leaders of party organizations and committees. Their immediate duty is to thoroughly investigate what specific things need to be done in each collective in order to move matters forward.

The conditions are very favorable for this today. I am thinking of the expansion of internal party democracy and the further democratization of our society. The party believes that without this it is impossible to develop working people's initiative to the full and direct their creativity, boldness, and enthusiasm toward the resolution of the large-scale and complex tasks. Today, when the purification of our socialist communal life is under way everywhere and the spiritual and creative activeness of the people is increasing, working people's participation in state management and the affairs of their own collective must be both extensive and competent. It is only actively improving all institutions of socialist democracy, that we will be able to eliminate bureaucracy, formalism, red tape, and a scornful and officious attitude to people's proposals and remarks and to their needs and concerns.

There is no more powerful and effective weapon against bureaucracy than openness. Expanding this is a principled, political question. Half truths give rise to half measures, while truth encourages people to actively seek ways to improve work.

And the field of activity here for primary party organizations is very extensive. In many of them the communists know very well what is happening in the country and the republic and what questions were tackled at the last session of the Central Committee Bureau and the party obkom, but they are totally uninformed about what the party bureau or committee of their own enterprise is working on. The Central Committee receives thousands of letters containing questions whose answers could and should be given to people directly in the labor collectives and in the organs of local power.

The many complaints mean that democracy is not working and that the leadership of the enterprises, organizations, and local soviets from which the complaints come contain stale people who permit law violations and formalism in the resolution of many questions and in work with people.

Direct and open dialogue between the party and the people is not a transitory campaign. The party has no higher goal than to serve the people, and the need to call things by their proper names is the most important condition for strengthening the links between the masses and party and for increasing trust in its policy. Party organizations must not and have no right to forget this even for a moment.



The role of general education and vocational and technical schools and higher education must be increased in training ideologically committed, comprehensively developed, and modern thinking people. Almost one in four teachers in the republic is a communist. But by no means all of them are genuine fighters for transformations in school. While new elements have appeared in the work of party organizations, this is merely a partial "modernization" of its previous methods. Effective teaching methods are being introduced only slowly in schools and vocational and technical schools and the changeover to new educational programs is being carried out slowly. The appropriate conditions for instructing 6-year olds have not been created. There are no positive improvements in the ideological, political, moral, and labor education of students and their civic formation. Close cooperation has not been organized everywhere between educational establishments and their base enterprises, especially as regards problems of labor training, the education and trade union orientation of students, and the training of the young generation of workers.

No substantial changes are perceptible in the work of VUZ and technical college party organizations. Many of them, in particular the Belorussian and Vitebsk Technological Institute; the Novopolotsk Polytechnical Institute, and the Brest Engineering and Construction Institute have failed to take a lead in restructuring and academic-educational process, failed to tap scientific potential to resolve key tasks of national economic development, and failed to display initiative in reorienting faculties and departments. Under the restructuring of higher and secondary specialized education, party organizations of educational establishments must clearly define priorities and the main areas in which to exert their efforts.

Increasing demands are being made today on the party organizations of cultural institutions and creative unions. The well-known CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Yanka Kupala Theater has assisted in enlivening their activity. However, no radical improvement of work is being experienced.

Over a number of years the repertoire of the Brest and Mogilev Dramatic Theaters has not improved. From year to year the only things which change are the titles of the expressionless productions, which leave no perceptible trace in the creative life of the collectives and in the hearts and minds of the audiences. And communists in the theater tolerate this and restrict themselves to identifying individual negative phenomena.

Most cultural enlightenment institutions work in the old way. A definite part of the blame for this must be assumed by party organizations of enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses. They are largely formal in their attitude to the implementation of the directives of the republic's conference on questions of utilizing club institutions and sporting facilities.

But the chief blame attaches to the Ministry of Culture. Comrade Mikhnevich and the apparatus workers are changing the style of their work only slowly. They cannot overcome the habit of brief inspection visits to cultural enlightenment institutions. After all, comrades, the ministry has a solid party organization (Secretary Comrade Bashura). But only solid in terms of the posts of the workers who belong to it, not in terms of the degree of party influence on matters or the exactingness exerted on apparatus employees.

Accelerating the restructuring of ideological work means stepping up the struggle against anything which hinders our ongoing progress and which is alien to socialist morals. The party's line of asserting a sober way of life is having a beneficial effect on improving the moral climate of society, labor collectives, and families, and improving discipline and organization. The sale of liquor in the public this year decreased 35 percent compared with last year, and the population's expenditure on liquor decreased by R302 million.

This has had a positive effect on strengthening discipline and public order. Losses of worktime in industry and construction decreased 41 percent in 6 months, crimes through drunkenness 33 percent, and the number of road accidents 12.5 percent. But what was achieved was mainly the result of prohibitions and restrictions. No radical change has taken place in people's consciousness.

Many party organizations have failed to create in labor collectives an atmosphere of genuine intolerance toward drunkards and those who infringe public order. In 1985-1986 the question of combating drunkenness and alcoholism was discussed three times at party meetings of the Belorussian Ministry of Trade's "Beltogreklam" Republic Production-Artistic Combine. The discussion was a general one without any analysis of the situation in the collective. And naturally it did not and indeed could not produce any results. This year already 1 in 10 workers of the enterprise have been in the sobering up room or have had administrative proceedings instituted against them for drunkenness. And this includes the director Comrade Krisanov. But what about the party organization and its secretary Comrade Gavrilchik? He not only did not condemn the director's behavior, he even sent a complimentary character reference for him to the party raykom. True this did not help the boozier-director to remain in the managerial chair.

This, comrades, is no struggle against drunkenness. It is an outright profanation of it. It is a deviation from the course outlined by the party. Party organizations and committees must consolidate the positive tendencies that have emerged in overcoming drunkenness. People must see and recognize profoundly that asserting sobriety as a norm of our life is a most important party-wide and statewide task. There will be no indulgences; for anybody, irrespective of post and services.

The struggle against unearned income has not assumed the proper intensity and scale either. Yet success here can be secured simply by eliminating the reasons and conditions which give rise to these phenomena. Many of them are provoked by the unsatisfactory provision of construction materials, fuel, feed, and spare parts for motor equipment to the population and by the poor provision of services. Thus, the 9-month plan for the sale of consumer services for the repair and construction of housing based on orders from the population was fulfilled only 18.7 percent by the Ministry of Construction and 28.2 percent by the Belorussian State Agroindustrial Committee. More than 60 organizations of the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services failed to meet the targets for this indicator. Party organizations and committees must view the struggle against unearned income as an important political, socioeconomic, and educational task. Additional measures must be elaborated and implemented making it

possible to fully satisfy the population's demand for various goods and services and to close all loopholes for deriving unearned income.

Comrades! To ensure that the life of party organizations is full-blooded and that their influence on the affairs of labor collectives is increasingly effective we must all--from the raykom to the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee--persistently improve the practice of leadership of grassroots party components.

Our duty is to show constant concern for developing their independence, initiative, and assertiveness.

A systematic approach to the leadership of primary party organizations has taken shape at the Stolbtsovskiy Belorussian Communist Party Raykom (First Secretary Comrade Rovdo). He has ensured that no important question of the life of labor collectives is tackled without the participation of the party organization. Having rejected armchair methods of leadership and the supplanting of soviet and economic organs, the raykom workers have concentrated their efforts on giving help to primary party organizations. They spend a large portion of worktime there teaching the party aktiv to master new approaches to work with people. A distinctive feature of the raykom's style is that it persistently fosters in cadres the need to tackle production, social, and ideological tasks comprehensively. The rayon is steadily fulfilling the socioeconomic development plans and is completing 1986 successfully.

Minsk, Novopolotsk, and Osipovichy Belorussian Communist Party Gorkoms and Grodnenskiy and Gomel's Tsentrainyy Belorussian Communist Party Raykoms are utilizing a diverse arsenal of organizational and political means in the leadership of primary party organizations.

On what do we need primarily to focus our attention in improving this work? We must seek to ensure that every Belorussian Communist Party Raykom, Gorkom, and Obkom is a genuine organ of political leadership and that it acts through the primary party organizations and through the communists, by stepping up organizational and political work with people. Many party committees are still striving to tackle the questions that arise by administrative-economic methods.

Comrade Sivchikov, first secretary of Beshenkovichskiy Belorussian Communist Party Raykom, is a knowledgeable and energetic man. But it is impossible to agree with the style of his work. He has virtually no interest in the state of affairs in the primary party organizations. He does not have enough time left for this. Every day Comrade Sivchikov holds telephone [selektornye] conferences on economic questions. He is responsible for stockraising in the rayon, the raykom second secretary is responsible for construction, the rayispolkom chairman for flax, and the rayon agroindustrial association chairman for harvesting. This is how the duties are distributed. As you can see they do not include the most important duty--that of working with people.

The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee pays constant attention to improving party organizations' militancy and increasing their influence on improving affairs in labor collectives. In the last 3 years alone the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau discussed the work of 17 party organizations from various spheres of economy and culture.

During the preparation for the present plenum 4,000 party organizations were studied with the participation of Central Committee members and apparatus members. Seminar-cum-conferences of primary and shop party organization secretaries and raykom and gorkom workers were held in all oblasts. Meetings were held at the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee with a wide range of the republic's grassroots party aktiv.

However, we will be self-critical: We do not have a clear system in the leadership of primary party organizations, and for this reason our efforts have proved insufficient to accelerate restructuring of grassroots party components in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress demands.

Employees of the Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section (Chief Comrade Boris) frequently skate over the surface in studying primary party organizations and are more concerned with gathering all kinds of data, examples, and information. The role of inspectors' groups has been undermined. They spend a great part of their time in party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms. They rarely visit primary party organizations. Hence the poor knowledge of their problems.

The section's main attention must be concentrated on the in-depth study of the mechanism for stepping up party organizations' influence on all aspects of labor collectives' life, accelerating restructuring, and creating a well-balanced system for bringing this mechanism into play.

The role of primary party organizations is underestimated and both the Central Committee sector [otraslevyy] and ideological sections fail to rely on them in tackling the diverse practical tasks. Their employees have a poor mastery of questions of party organizational work and limit their links with party organizations to participation in reports and elections.

Comrade Bartoshevich, second secretary of the Central Committee, must be more specific and purposeful in dealing with questions of improving the activity of primary party organizations. There are also shortcomings in the work of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat as a whole.

Comrades! Recently the qualitative makeup of primary party organization secretaries has improved considerably. They all have higher or secondary education. There are more national economic specialists among them. However, many of them must be helped to expand their political horizons and to master the theory and practice of party building and the art of working with people. There is no shortage of seminars and conferences in our republic, but many of them endlessly repeat truisms and didactic directives. They discuss what is to be done, but not by what means and methods.

Comrades! In summarizing what has been said, I would like to draw your attention yet again to the following important points.

Restructuring must begin with ourselves, with us communists, Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee secretaries, Central Committee members, section chiefs, Central Committee apparatus, obkom, gorkom, and raykom workers, party organization secretaries, and party committee bureau members at all levels.

If communists are always meeting and dispersing without resolving question, what kind of restructuring can we talk about and what results can we expect? Every communist must ask himself every day: What have I done for restructuring and acceleration.

We must improve the style of our work, expand democracy, introduce new management methods, educate people, critically analyze what has been done, and evaluate cadres according to the results achieved.

Our most important task is to help cadres discover themselves in restructuring. We must remember that things cannot fall into place for everybody at once and that not all can achieve high results straight away.

We must resolutely reject conference mania, bureaucracy, and a sloganizing approach and must work in a specific and organized manner. We must put an end to generalized blather and to over to active work with people.

The range of concerns of a primary party organization is unusually wide. There is no aspect of a labor collective's life in which it is not involved. Cadres, people's education, and production and social problems--the party organization must ensure its influence in all this.

We must no longer tolerate the situation in which externally everything seems to be fine--measures drawn up and plans elaborated--but where there are no end results. This means that the influence of the party organization is weak and there is no real work.

Even so it cannot be said that party workers work too little. But when there are no results, it means that efforts have been expended in vain, approaches to people have not been found, and goals and tasks have not been explained. It means that forms and methods of work are ineffective and formal. We must live by the needs of people, work for them tirelessly, and help them in their creative search and in the organization of affairs. We must develop their initiative and creativity.

We must all constantly learn from each other. It is important to consult with people how best to introduce new forms and methods and new approaches in work.

We must make better use of that important instrument of restructuring--the press, television, and radio. The life of primary party organizations with all their complexities and problems has failed to occupy a fitting place on the pages of SELSKAYA GAZETA and GOMELSKAYA PRAWDA, the journals KOMMUNIST BELORUSSII and POLITINFORMATOR I AGITATOR, and many city and rayon newspapers. Coverage of the progress of restructuring is unsystematic. Superficial dispatches and reports are frequently carried under the corresponding rubrics. The effectiveness of not only the local but also the republic press still remains low. Attempts to suppress criticism in the press and ignore it must be resolutely stopped.

Comrades! In utilizing as far as possible everything new that has entered our lives since the Central Committee April Plenum, we must seek to ensure that the restructuring process gathers strength with every passing day and that the

strategy of acceleration remains the chief content and goal of the activity of every party organization and every communist.

This, and only this, is the guarantee of the successful implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions!

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### GROSSU SPEECH ON MOLDAVIAN EARTHQUAKE

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 15 Sep 86 pp 1-3

[Report by the Moldavian Telegraph Agency of the speech of S. K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, at the meeting of the party and economic aktiv of the republic on 13 September 1986: "On the Tasks of the Party, Soviet and Economic Organs and Public Organizations of the Republic in Regard to the Implementation of the Decree of the USSR Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers 'On Measures to Eliminate the Consequences of the Earthquake in the Moldavian SSR'"]

[Text] Comrades!

The strong earthquake that occurred on 31 August was for many party, soviet and economic organs a serious test of their ability to act in an extraordinary situation. And they passed it with honor. Courage and civic maturity were displayed by the workers and by all inhabitants of our republic.

A characteristic feature of the earthquake was the great force of its shocks, which reached 7-8, its high intensity, and its relatively long duration--55 seconds.

The earthquake inflicted significant damage on the national economy and the population of the republic. The greatest degree of damage was suffered by the cities of Kishinev, Kagul, Leovo, Chadyr-Lunga, and Komrat, and by the rayon centers Vulkaneshsy, Kantemir, Tarakliya, as well as many populated areas of these and other regions.

Damage was sustained by about 7,000 state and 49,000 individual apartment houses, 546 schools, 562 pre-school institutions for children, 353 hospitals and polyclinics, 235 industrial and more than 2,000 agricultural enterprises, and more than 1,000 trade and consumer facilities. As a result of the earthquake, power capacities went partly out of operation, water and gas supply were destroyed, and the system of communication was damaged.

But the most serious consequence of the earthquake was the fact that people suffered, their health. Medical assistance was provided to 561 people, 45 were hospitalized, 2 died. More than 12,000 people were left without shelter. More than 20,000 students were unable to proceed with their studies on time because of the damages to school buildings.

Approximately 500 million rubles will be required for the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake, according to preliminary estimates.



From the first moments of the natural disaster that befell the republic, we constantly felt the concern and support on the part of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. On the personal instructions of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, M. S. Gorbachev, the members of the Politburo of the Central Committee Ye. K. Ligachev and N. I. Ryzhkov, and the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, G. P. Razumovskiy, concrete assistance was extended by the union organs.

The commission which came to the republic on the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, headed by the deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Yu. D. Maslyukov, made a comprehensive study of the state of affairs, effectively decided the questions of the immediate delivery of necessary material and technical resources to the republic, and determined measures for the extension of effective assistance to the republic in the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake.

The decree "On Measures to Eliminate the Consequences of the Earthquake in the Moldavian SSR," adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, was the manifestation of a genuinely fatherly concern about the quickest possible overcoming of everything which the misfortune that befell us has caused, a program that is of exceptional significance for the restoration of our economy and the securing of a normal life for the population of our republic.

This document represents an outstanding model of the realization of the Leninist nationality policy in deed. The decree determined cardinal measures for overcoming the consequences of the natural disaster, the creation, within a short time, of the necessary housing and social conditions for the population which has suffered from the earthquake, the restoration of destroyed social and production facilities, and the further increase of the living standard of the workers of Soviet Moldavia.

For these purposes, the country is allotting enormous additional funds. Almost 400 million rubles in state capital investments are being directed into restoration work and new construction above the tasks of the five-year plan alone. This will make it possible to restore 6,352 apartment houses with a total area of 559,000 square meters that have suffered serious damage, 123 schools with a capacity of 64,000 students, 76 pre-school institutions for children with a capacity of 9,000 and to repair a significant number of facilities. Along with this, new apartment houses with a total area of 200,000 square meters will be built, general education schools with a capacity of 11,000, pre-school institutions for children with a capacity of more than 8,000, and other facilities.

The need of the republic for material and technical resources for the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake has been fully satisfied. The decree envisages large measures to strengthen the production base of the construction organizations and the construction materials industry.

Special attention is being devoted to concern for the people who have suffered. Substantial material assistance is being extended to them, they are being allotted necessary construction materials for the repair and construction of housing, and credit on advantageous terms is being granted to them for these

purposes. The realization of the measures outlined by the decree will play an enormous role in the realization of the social policy of the party in our part of the country.

The workers and the entire population of the republic welcomed this document with the deepest gratitude, filled with determination to respond to the concern and support of the party and the government with selfless shock work aimed at the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake and the overfulfillment of the plans and obligations of the starting year of the five-year plan.

The Moldavian CP Central Committee, the Presidium of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet, and the government of the republic, in the name of the entire Moldavian people, express their gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for the comprehensive support and assistance that has been extended and give their assurance that the communists, the workers, and the entire population of the republic will spare neither strength nor energy for the practical realization of the policy of the party aimed at the acceleration of the socio-economic development of our country and will make a worthy contribution to the fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

In the difficult days of the ordeal that has fallen to our lot, the enormous strength of the indestructible brotherhood and friendship of the peoples of our multi-national Homeland, Soviet patriotism, and socialist internationalism again manifested themselves in the deed. From the Russian Federation, from the Ukraine, and from Belorussia, as well as from other union republics and regions, we are receiving the necessary building materials, technology, equipment, prefabricated houses and tents. A 5,000-strong detachment of students from the construction schools of the vocational-technical education system has arrived and has gone to work. Important assistance in the restoration of the destroyed facilities is being extended by union ministries and departments, and leading workers who have come to our republic and at once on the spot examined the immediate measures to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake. All of this multiplies many times over our efforts to overcome them.

Allow me, comrades, to express words of sincere gratitude to all fraternal peoples, the republics, the union ministries and departments, the labor collectives of the enterprises and organizations of the country, which are taking an active part in overcoming the consequences of the natural disaster.

Comrades! The decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures to Eliminate the Consequences of the Earthquake in the Moldavian SSR" sets forth a comprehensive program of action, whose realization will make it possible, within a short time, to overcome the consequences of the natural disaster, to restore the normal work of the entire national-economic complex, and to secure the proper conditions for the full-blooded life of the population of our republic.

In order to secure the comprehensive and complete implementation of this decree, we will have to examine today the course of the work that is being done in the republic with respect to the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake, to analyze and assess the actions of the party, soviet and economic organs and of our cadres in the difficult situation, to extract lessons and draw appropriate conclusions from what has happened, and to determine immediate and long-term tasks.

Today, upon the expiration of a certain time, one can state with confidence that this serious test was passed. As is noted in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, in this situation the population of the republic displayed the necessary organization and civic maturity. Under the guidance of the republic party and Soviet organs, the labor collectives are implementing concrete measures to eliminate the consequences of the natural disaster and in regard to the organization of the normal work of the entire national economic complex of the republic. The workers of the republic are demonstrating mass labor heroism, are coming forward with numerous patriotic initiatives, are striving to complete the restoration work within the shortest possible time, and are contributing personal savings to a fund for the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake, which has already received more than 1 million rubles.

After what happened, a government commission was at once set up by decision of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, and analogous commissions were formed in all cities and rayons, ministries and departments. Leaders of republic party and soviet organizations and members of the government came out to the southern regions, which had suffered most from the natural disaster. Basic efforts were concentrated, above all, on extending necessary assistance to those who suffered and on the stabilization of the moral-psychological climate in labor collectives and populated areas.

The party gorkoms and raykoms, the ispolkoms of the city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies, and the executives of ministries and departments, enterprises and organizations in the difficult situation took effective and bold decisions and, within the shortest possible time, sent emergency equipment and brigades of medical workers to the facilities that had suffered. More than 10,000 medical workers gave medical assistance to the victims and were on duty in the medical institutions. Examples of genuine heroism were shown by many workers of the night shifts in enterprises, transport workers and power engineers of the municipal services.

Urgent measures were undertaken by the administrative organs in regard to the elucidation of the situation, the effective covering of production routine facilities, the strengthening of the safety of financial and banking institutions and trade enterprises, as well as the guarantee of fire prevention safety.

The staff members of the Institute of Geophysics and Geology of the MSSR Academy of Sciences in good time joined in the information and explanatory work about the character and the consequences of the natural disaster. The work being done at the local level was illuminated by republic television and radio broadcasting, and by the organs of the press.

These and other timely actions made it possible to avoid cases of panic and violations of the public order and were conducive to an increase in the organization and solidarity of the population in the struggle to overcoming the consequences of the elements.

At sessions of the Moldavian CP Central Committee and sessions of the government commission, the situation that had developed and the actions of the appropriate organs of all levels were subjected to comprehensive examination and urgent

measures in regard to overcoming the difficulties that have arisen. The decree of the Moldavian CP Central Committee and the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers "On Patriotic Initiatives of the Workers of the Republic and Urgent Measures to Eliminate the Consequences of the Earthquake of 31 August 1986" was adopted.

In the difficult situation, the organizational and mobilization role, above all of the party committees and ispolkoms of the city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies of the city of Kishinev, the Kagulskiy, Tarakliyskiy, Kantemirskiy, and other cities and rayons proved to be important.

The work to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake was effectively joined by the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Moldavian Main Power Supply Administration, the Ministry of the Furniture and Wood Processing Industry, and a number of other ministries and departments. Within a short time, power supply and engineering services were restored, medical assistance was provided to the victims, and the relocation of inhabitants from damaged buildings was underway. In many enterprises it proved possible to regulate the production rhythm and to start the working day on 1 September in an organized manner.

Following the example of the labor collectives of Kishinev, a total of 4,670 enterprises, organizations and farms for the republic decided to extend their work day by 1-2 hours, and 3,913 collectives--the work week--by 1 day. Some 317 enterprises went over to work in three shifts. A total of 752 voluntary construction brigades for the repair of social-cultural and consumer facilities were created, and 150 youth construction detachments for the repair of apartments of war and labor invalids. At the same time, the extraordinary situation also revealed serious shortcomings in the work of individual party, soviet, and economic organs, and executive personnel.

The executives of the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, the Ministry of Grain Products, the Ministry of Motor Transport, and the Ministry of Highways did not display the proper organization, did not appear on time at the work place, did not mobilize the workers of the apparat, and did not establish communication with the labor collectives. Sluggishness in the organization of the work in regard to the assessment and the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake was permitted by the State Committee for Construction Affairs, the Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of Education, and the State Committee for Agroindustrial Construction (Agropromstroy).

Upon the expiration of more than 10 days, Agropromstroy (Yu. N. Zinovev) still had not determined its place in this important matter and was waiting for instructions from above. F. P. Dnestranskiy, the first deputy minister of education, who even after serious criticism addressed to him did not draw the proper conclusions, failed completely in coping with the state of affairs in the system.

Almost 3 days were needed by the workers of the Vulkaneshtskiy, Chadyr-Lungskiy, and Bessarabskiy party raykoms and rayispolkoms in order to ascertain a true picture of the damage inflicted, to determine the number of families left without shelter, and to take appropriate measures. In the Kotovski Rayon, instead

of organizational work aimed at eliminating the consequences of the damages inflicted, the workers of the party raykom on 31 August spent energy in carrying through the entertainment measure "Bolshoi zhok" [not further identified] in the center of town. The managers of a number of farms and the chairmen of the ispolkoms of rural Soviets of the rayons mentioned waited for a long time for instructions from above, but they themselves did not undertake anything to repair the damaged buildings and apartment houses, or to relocate people. Thus, the chairman of the Dezginzhinskiy Village Soviet, N. A. Nyagu, even at the end of the day of 2 September did not know the true picture of the consequences of the earthquake, although, as became clear subsequently, 29 houses on the territory of the Soviet turned out to be damaged, and 18 of them beyond restoration.

Irresponsibility and unconcern in the elimination of the consequences of the natural disaster were manifested by the managers of the Kishinev Yuzhenergoremont [not further identified] Enterprise (P. A. Cherednichenko), the Kagulskiy Rayon Production Administration for Consumer Services (A. S. Nikolaitsa), the Kashtangaliya Sovkhoz of Chimishliyskiy Rayon (P. I. Chernov), the Novoanenskaya Secondary School No 1 (Ye. M. Melnikov), the chief physician of the Medical-Epidemiological station of Komratskiy Rayon (Kh. A. Starostin), and others.

The mass media also did not fully cope with the tasks entrusted to them. On their effectiveness--and in this case extraordinary communication about what had happened was necessary--in many respects depended the calmness of people, their organization and endurance, and their ability to resist the elements. However, many press organs of the republic did not pass the test of maturity. During the first days especially, the republic and many rayon and city newspapers, which did not display resourcefulness and initiative in seeing to it that special issues were published during the days-off, proved to be unequal to the task.

In some rayons, the explanatory work among the population was poorly organized, as a consequence of which rumors and gossip of various sorts circulated in a number of cases. Such incidents happened in Kishinev, Strashenskiy and other rayons.

In our republic, such a phenomenon as an earthquake, is not an infrequent event. This makes it incumbent upon us to be constantly prepared for any surprises and to take timely measures to ensure that the facilities of the national economy, the housing resources, and the engineering services are stable in the case of natural disasters.

An analysis of the consequences of the earthquake shows that the level of design decisions, structural reliability, and quality of construction on the whole corresponds to the requirements of the norms of antiseismic construction in the conditions of Moldavia. The overwhelming majority of the buildings of modern construction endured the earthquake satisfactorily. At the same time, the magnitude of the inflicted damage indicates: The proper conclusions were not drawn from the earthquake of 1977. As has been established, a large amount of damage of various character was sustained by many buildings of the last period of construction, which were designed in accordance with antiseismic norms, in the cities of Kishinev, Komrat, Leovo, Chadyr-Lunga, Kagul, Kantemir, and other places.

Among them are three- and five-story apartment houses of the 102nd and 438th series, schools, pre-school institutions, and public health facilities.

In the course of an inspection it was established that the destruction was the consequence of the most flagrant violations of the technology of work execution, design requirements, and construction norms, the low quality of the materials being used, concrete and mortar.

The ink, as the newspaper SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA wrote, had not yet managed to dry on the act of the state commission with respect to the commissioning of the school in the village of Bayush of Leovski Rayon, which had been built by the Inter-Farm Mobile Mechanized Column No 2 of Agropromstroy, when the earthquake that took place darkened the joy of the students, their parents and teachers, preparing to solemnly celebrate the new academic year. As a result of defects permitted during the execution of construction and installation work, the building of the school suffered severely. The same thing happened in this village with the kindergarten, built by the Kotovski Mobile Mechanized Column-3 of the former Moldvinstroy [not further identified] Trust. The same fate befell the polyclinic in Kantemir, which was built by the Mobile Mechanized Column-103 of the former MSSR Ministry of Rural Construction in 1984. Unfortunately, there are quite a few such examples.

The damage and destruction of partitions of stone and brick fillings in skeleton-type-bearing-wall buildings of schools, hospitals, polyclinics, and educational buildings proved to be most massive. The basic reason for such a phenomenon is the mass use of pieces of gypsum board and brick without additional horizontal and vertical reinforcement in conditions of high-force seismicity, the low level of design solutions, and extremely poor quality of work.

However, the greatest trouble consists in the fact that the repair and restoration work in the schools and hospitals are being carried out in accordance with old design solutions. The workers of the MSSR State Committee for Construction Affairs and the design organizations confine themselves only to the statement of facts and references to the poor work of the builders, but they do not offer any solutions. But, you see, the problem is clear: The mass destruction of partitions in new facilities are the result, above all, of not fully grounded design solutions and the use of imperfect designs.

Heavy damage was sustained also by several solid buildings in Kishinev which were erected in slip forms. A number of these buildings have been recognized as damaged, and their bearing structures are in need of immediate reinforcement.

Thus, in the 16-story apartment house at 36 Prospekt Mira (executor the Monolitstroy [not further identified] Trust), which has now sustained serious structural damage and destruction, already in the process of construction a defect in the bearing walls of the ground floor was discovered, appropriate instructions were given, but everything remained on paper. The blame and responsibility for this must be borne by the former manager of the trust, comrade Nikolaev, the chief of the Construction Administration-1 of this trust, comrade Zhilko, the chief engineer of the administration, comrade Khudzheyev, the foreman, comrade Ilinskiy, and the chief project engineer of the Kishinev City Soviet Planning Department, Comrade Marian.



As of 1982, red tape has been dragging on in regard to the elimination of the defective output allowed by the Monolitstroy Trust in the erection of the house at Ulitsa Pryachishnikova, 5, which has been acknowledged as damaged. During all these years, the house is in danger. A plan was developed for the elimination of the exposed defects, but the Ministry of Construction and the State Committee for Construction Affairs even then did not take measures to safeguard the life of a hundred people. The most flagrant violation of construction engineering was allowed in the erection of the 9-story solid building at Ulitsa Volkova, 16, as a result of which it was declared to be damaged. Almost 500 people had to be moved from it.

All of these, as well as numerous other such cases, reveal in the activity of many cadres--from brigade leader, designers, and engineering and technical workers of construction projects to minister and chairman of the State Committee for Construction Affairs--elements of scandalous irresponsibility in the fulfillment of official duties by them, lack of adherence to principles, disregard of the established norms and requirements of technological discipline in construction, and completely unconcealed formalism in the organization of design quality control, author's supervision, and the execution of construction work.

This pertains, first of all, to the leading executives of the industry--the minister of construction, N. I. Uzun, and the chief engineer of the ministry, P. S. Mikhnevich, the deputy chairman of the State Agroindustrial Committee, the former minister of rural construction of the republic, V. K. Yarutin, the chairman of the Agropromstroy [Agroindustrial Construction] Association, Yu. N. Zinovyev, whose projects, introduced during 1980-1986, during the earthquake did not stand the test, sustained damages and went out of operation.

The assessment of the character and the reasons for the consequences of the natural disaster especially strikingly illuminated the serious shortcomings in the activity of the State Committee for Construction Affairs and its chairman, S. S. Grafov. In the name of the state, the State Committee for Construction Affairs is called upon to carry out the technical policy and the control functions for the unswerving observance of all normative requirements in construction. As we see, this task is being carried out unsatisfactorily. The State Committee for Construction Affairs and S. S. Grafov will have to draw the most serious conclusions from this, subject the consequences of the earthquake to thorough analysis, carefully investigate every project which did not stand the test, expose the reasons and set forth measures in regard to a fundamental increase in the quality of design and construction in the republic.

In the practice of design in the conditions of Moldavia, a decisive stop must be put to the attempts to achieve savings to the detriment of the reliability of buildings and installations. For this, as we have become convinced, can in the final result lead to destruction and the death of people.

Taking into account the fact that, as a result of the earthquake, civil and industrial buildings and installations were damaged which were built according to designs developed in recent years, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers charged the USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs, with the participation of the republic State Committee for Construction Affairs, on



the basis of the inspection of damaged structures, to make recommendations in regard to the restoration of these buildings and installations, as well as to introduce, if necessary, corrections in the construction norms and regulations for the design and constructions of projects in order to increase their seismic stability. The MSSR State Committee for Construction Affairs must begin immediately with the execution of this very important assignment.

All those involved in securing the seismic stability of buildings and installations must learn a serious lesson from the results of the earthquake. It is impermissible for the exposed serious damages to go without being corrected. It is necessary to carry through a revision of design decisions and to reexamine the products list of materials and designs being used.

The ministries and departments of the construction complex, the party, trade union, and Komsomol committees must, taking into account the shortcomings exposed by the earthquake, must develop, in every labor collective of the design and construction organizations, active work in regard to the intensification of the struggle for high quality of work, the eradication of defects, gross deviations from the designs, and secure effective socialist competition for achieving progressive positions in questions of quality.

Everything discussed above constitutes only some aspects of the large range of problems which the natural disaster brought to light. The work in regard to the analysis of its consequences, the elucidation of the reasons for the damage, and the exposure of the guilty must be continued.

The raykoms and gorkoms of the party, the ministries and departments, and the ispolkoms of the city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies must comprehensively analyze the situation in every enterprise, in every settlement, and take exhaustive measures with respect to the quickest possible elimination of the consequences of the earthquake.

Comrades! The decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, the tasks with respect to the implementation of which we are discussing today, is a precise and concrete program of action for overcoming the consequences of the natural disaster.

The decree underscores that the Moldavian CP Central Committee and the MSSR Council of Ministers, the party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs of the republic must, within a short time, secure the necessary housing and everyday living conditions for the population of the republic that has suffered from the earthquake, as well as the execution of work on the restoration of the damaged, and the construction of new, production and non-production projects to replace those destroyed as the result of the earthquake.

For the solution of these difficult and responsible tasks, the decree provides for the allotment of all necessary material and financial resources. The republic Council of Ministers is granted the right to enlist design and construction organizations located on the territory of the republic, regardless of their departmental subordination, in the execution of work to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake on the basis of direct contracts. Extremely important is also the fact that union ministries that have enterprises on the territory of the republic will take an active part in the elimination of the consequences of the natural disaster.

The party, soviet, and economic organs of the republic and the public organizations will conduct considerable work in regard to the practical realization of the tasks set forth in the decree. Paramount attention is now being given to the extension of all conceivable assistance to the population which has suffered from the natural disaster. The questions of moving the tenants out of damaged buildings has basically been solved.

Repair of the objects that have suffered from the earthquake is underway. By 12 September, work had been completed on the repair and restoration of 1,100 apartment houses, 28 schools, 34 preschools, and 6 hospitals and polyclinics. Assistance is being given to the population in the repair of individual homes. For these purposes, a significant quantity of building materials has been allotted and transport and credits are being made available. Quite a lot was done in regard to the restoration of social establishments during 6 and 7 September, which were declared to be days of work without compensation.

However, in assessing the state of affairs from the positions of the requirements of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, it must be noted that the work in regard to the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake is being conducted still slowly and in essence is in the beginning stage. Seventy-one percent of the apartment houses, 77 percent of the schools, 55 percent of the pre-school institutions, and 90 percent of the hospitals and polyclinics still remain unrepaired. The reason for such a situation are the ineffectiveness and lack of organization permitted in the assessment of the technical state of buildings and installations and their material-technical maintenance on the part of individual local Soviets, as well as managers of enterprises, organizations and institutions. The raykoms and gorkoms of the party, the ministries and departments, the city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies, and the managers of enterprises and organizations have to take immediate measures to correct the situation that has developed. For this, all conditions have now been created.

Fuller use should be made of the broad possibilities granted by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, as well as the assistance being made available to Moldavia by the other republics, military units, union ministries and departments.

A special burden lies on the construction organizations. Extremely important, in this connection, is the fact that they have been permitted to overfulfill the plans at projects connected with the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake and to include in the fulfillment of the plan of capital construction and programs of contract work the repair and restoration operations being carried out at establishments that have suffered.

Organizations that are involved in the execution of work on the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake during 1986-1987, regardless of their departmental subordination, are released from the payment of increased interest for the use of credit given out for expenditures for the unfinished output of construction and installation work, as well as from the payment of penalties for the violation of contract obligations called forth by their distraction from plan work.

Today, when a new stage in the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake is beginning, it is impossible to overlook the factor of time. Guided by the great assistance of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, it is necessary to lend greater speed to the repair and restoration work. All must remember: We are standing on the threshold of winter, and a delay in this matter is fraught with serious consequences. In such a situation, one cannot count only on the assistance which the fraternal republics offered to extend to Moldavia. The stress must be laid on our own forces and possibilities, on the broad involvement of local resources, construction and other organizations, without regard to their departmental affiliation and subordination. We need to organize labor action without compensation and enlist in them the workers of enterprises, the Komsomol, and tenants.

In carrying out the repair and restoration work with the involvement of a large number of people, it is necessary, above all, to secure safe working conditions for them. We must not admit people to work at uninspected objects without appropriate instruction in the rules of labor safety techniques, without special work clothing, tools and implements. For every project [we must] assign responsible persons from among the skilled specialists. Provide for medical service. The executives of the ministries and departments, enterprises and organizations bear personal responsibility for the solution of these questions. The trade union organs must intensify their control in this matter.

It is necessary to take into account that the increased volume of work being performed in the national economy in connection with the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake and bringing in the harvest, required a sharp increase in transport shipments. All of this introduces additional difficulties in the organization of the transport conveyer and requires an increase of the preciseness and reliability of its work and the observance of a high degree of discipline on the part of the staff of drivers. At the same time, it is impossible not to note the fact that during the current year, especially after the earthquake, there was a significant increase in the number of road and transportation incidents, in which 445 people died and about 3,000 were injured. This calls forth serious alarm.

The ministries, departments, and gorraispolkoms must give paramount attention to this question, increase responsibility for the provision of safety of movement, and in the most decisive manner put a stop to slovenliness, carelessness, and lack of discipline of individual workers. The party gorkoms and raykoms, as well as the primary party organizations must take these most important questions under strict party control.

The Moldavian CP Central Committee warns that the work being conducted to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake must not to any extent affect the fulfillment of the plans for construction, and above all of housing, schools, preschool institutions, hospitals, and other social establishments. Serious concern is called forth by the fact that, according to the results of the eight months for the republic as a whole, the indicators of the introduction of housing sharply deteriorated and the plan of fulfillment stands at only 90 percent. In his time, Yu. N. Zinovyev assured the Moldavian CP Central Committee Buro that the plans for the introduction of housing will be fulfilled. But, as the results of the work for the indicated period have shown, he did not keep his word.

Plan fulfillment for the introduction of new housing from the beginning of the year stood at the level of 23 percent for the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, 62 percent--for the Ministry of Local Industry, and 65 percent --for the State Agroindustrial Committee. Ruined were the plans for the introduction of housing by the Beltskiy and Benderskiy gorispolkoms, where their fulfillment amounted respectively to only 72 and 50 percent. The construction of housing under one's own direction is being conducted unsatisfactorily.

One of the reasons for the lag that has been permitted is the poor utilization of the reserves of industrial housing construction. As is well known, the Moldavian CP Central Committee Buro, in May, adopted a special decree on housing construction, which set forth an additional task in regard to the output of large-panel housing construction items and the introduction of above-plan housing. More than three months passed, but Gosplan (S. I. Moroz, I. G. Dobynde) even then did not solve the question about the allocation, to the builders, of the necessary material resources for production, which in the final analysis led to the nonfulfillment of the task. N. D. Polyakov, the deputy chairman of the republic Council of Ministers, did not take timely measures to realize this decree.

Serious lagging behind was permitted in the construction of schools, pre-school institutions, hospitals, polyclinics and other projects.

The Moldavian CP Central Committee makes the executives of ministries and departments personally responsible for the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans for the construction of housing and other projects of social designation. Any frustration of this plan will be regarded as a most flagrant violation of party and state discipline with all the consequences resulting from this.

In the implementation of the plans for the construction of housing and social establishments, the labor collectives of enterprises and organizations can and must take a great deal upon themselves. In this connection, every conceivable support and broad dissemination is merited by the initiative of the party and soviet organs of the workers of Kishinev, Kaluga, the Leovski, Kantemirskiy, Tarakliyskiy and other rayons, which have decided to introduce, above plan during the current year, 86,000 square meters of housing in the state sector and 15,000 square meters in individual houses, which will be erected by organizations of Agropromstroy.

The Gosplan, the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, the Ministry, Agropromstroy, and the Glavmoldavprommontazh [not further identified] must effectively solve all the questions connected with securing the above-plan construction of housing and material-technical resources. The Ministry of Construction, Agropromstroy, the ministries and departments, and the ispolkoms of the city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies must direct the necessary labor resources to these projects and create all the conditions for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the obligations that have been accepted with respect to the additional introduction of housing.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have obligated the ministries and departments of the USSR to examine, jointly with the MSSR Council of Ministers, the consequences of the earthquake and to carry out work, in the

enterprises and departments located in the territory of the Moldavian SSR, in regard to the restoration of damaged, and the construction of new, production buildings and installations to take the place of those destroyed as the result of the earthquake, as well as the apartment houses, social and domestic services, and public utilities belonging to them.

It must be taken into account that this assistance will not arrive by itself. Here the initiative and persistence of the ministries and departments of the republic and the managers of the enterprises of union subordination are needed. However, some of them manifest unfounded slowness in this matter, they did not introduce the appropriate proposals in good time in the higher organs. This applies, above all, to the management of the Moldglavenergo [Main Energy Administration MSSR] (B. P. Karpov), where many problems that had accumulated earlier became more complicated in connection with the earthquake.

Serious help in the implementation of the construction program is the allotment of significant capital investments envisaged by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers for the development of the production base of construction organizations and the construction materials industry. Plans call for the expansion of the Kishinev DSK [Integrated House-Building Combine] No 1, the Strasheny Construction Materials Plant, the Beltsy Reinforced Concrete Plant No 5, the construction of brick-yards in Tarakliya and Ungeny. A total of more than 80 million rubles is being directed toward the construction and expansion of projects of the Ministry of Construction and the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry. The paramount task of these ministries is the unconditional development of these allotted means.

For the execution of a large program of repair-restoration and construction work, the republic has been allotted all the necessary material and technical resources. Envisaged is the additional delivery of 117,000 tons of cement, 108 million conventional slate tiles, 157,000 cubic meters of coniferous wood and saw-timber, 145,000 square meters of window glass, and many other materials. The problems of their timely delivery have been solved.

In this connection, a most important task of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, the ministries and departments, the ispolkoms of the local Soviets of People's Deputies, the enterprises and organizations is the guarantee of their safety and rational utilization. At the local level must be determined the procedure for their receipt, storage, and utilization as designated; this work must be entrusted to the best-trained and most-tested cadres. It is necessary to prepare ahead of time places for unloading and means of transportation, to equip areas for storing, organize their protection, since cases of theft have already taken place in Kishinev and in Stranshenskiy and Kantemirskiy rayons.

The right, granted by the decree, to leave at the disposition of the MSSR Council of Ministers all above-plan metals, cement, slate, and other construction materials subject to quota allocation produced in the republic during 1986-1987 must be regarded as a serious reserve in material supply. In connection with this, the most important task of the economic managers, the party organizations of construction materials enterprises, and the Moldavian Metallurgical Plant is the mobilization of the labor collectives for the additional output of this production.



In the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, a great deal of attention is being given to the extension of assistance to those who have suffered from the natural disaster. The MSSR Council of Ministers has been granted the right to give them one-time assistance at the expense of the republic budget, depending on the degree of the damage inflicted and the composition of the family in the amount of up to 300 rubles per family. In addition, in accordance with a decision of the Moldavian Trade Union Council, one-time assistance in the same amount will be given to families which have suffered from the earthquake by the trade unions of the republic.

The State Bank and the Bank for Financing Capital Investments have been given permission to grant credits to citizens having suffered from the earthquake for the construction of dwelling-houses with outbuildings in an amount of up to 6,000 rubles, with repayment in 15 years and for the restoration and capital repair of damaged dwelling-houses--up to 3,000 rubles per family, with repayment in 10 years after the completion of the work. A significant additional amount of construction materials has been allotted for sale to the population. The State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, the Moldavian Union of Consumer Societies, and the Ministry of Trade must organize systematic trade in these resources. The State Agroindustrial Committee, the ministries and departments, and the gorrayispolkoms must extend assistance to the families that have suffered in the repair and construction of dwelling-houses. Agropromstroy must take immediate measures for the above-plan output and installation of 150 individual frame-and-panel houses for rural inhabitants.

The Ministry of Consumer Services of the republic must direct the efforts of its labor collectives toward the increase of the volumes of services extended to the population that has suffered in the construction and repair of housing and secure the strengthening of the material-technical base of the Kishinev City Administration for the Repair of Housing and Other Structures, as well as of other repair and construction organizations of the sector, which provide analogous services to the inhabitants of the cities and rayons of the republic.

The organization of trade and consumer services for the population is in need of serious improvement. We must increase the effectiveness in the provision of services, bring this sphere closer to the person, and if necessary reexamine the work routine of trade and consumer enterprises. We must broadly practice out-of-town trade at travelling enterprises and in settlements. In connection with this, nothing but indignation can be called forth by an incident that took place in Leovski Rayon, where an out-of-town refreshment stand was organized for the victims of the earthquake who had been settled in a pioneer camp with products at restaurant prices, which served as the occasion for justified criticism on the part of these people. We must attentively examine the work of the enterprises of public catering and see to it that hot catering is organized everywhere for the population deprived of shelter and possibilities for the preparation of food.

The Main Administration of State Insurance and its organs at the local level must to the maximum degree speed up the work in regard to the registration and payment of the sums of compensation for damages to the victims.

Comrades! The decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers provides for the full-scale solution of all the urgent problems

connected with the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake. Everything now depends on us. Within compressed deadlines, a large volume of work will have to be carried out. In so doing, the difficulties of the approaching fall-winter period will also have to be taken into account.

The paramount and urgent task of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers of the republic, the Moldavian Trade Union Council, the Central Committee of the Moldavian Komsomol, the party gorkoms and raykoms, the ministries and departments, and the ispolkoms of the city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies consists in seeing to it that effective organizational work in regard to the unconditional implementation of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers is secured. It is necessary for every ministry, department, city, and rayon to have a precise program of action in regard to the consequences of the earthquake, in which the volumes of work, deadlines, and concrete executors are set forth. Strict control must be secured over the fulfillment of the planned measures, and in this matter the primary party organizations must play an important role.

In carrying out a large volume of work in regard to overcoming the consequences of the natural disaster, it must always be remembered that, regardless of what difficulties, our most important task was and remains the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and socialist obligations of the first year of the five-year plan. The work must be organized in such a way that the repair and restoration work do not hold back the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the state plans and socialist obligations. Here the art of the managers must be manifested in full measure, their sharpness, their ability to maneuver with resources, their orientation toward internal reserves and their own forces and toward the broad dissemination of patriotic initiatives.

The natural disaster has introduced a certain failure into the set production rhythm. At the same time, as the analysis of the developed situation shows, we have all the possibilities for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the established tasks.

The increased labor activeness of people is a significant contribution to the cause of securing plan fulfillment. Many ministries and departments, enterprises and organizations have taken effective measures in regard to making up for the permitted lagging in the realization of the production program and have made fruitful use of the days-off--6 and 7 September--for this purpose. On that Saturday and Sunday, more than 2 million persons took part in the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake; the majority of them worked without compensation. During the two days, more than 28 million rubles worth of output were produced, which made it possible on the whole to cover the lag permitted at the beginning of the month in the fulfillment of the plan tasks with respect to industry.

At the same time, in some sectors it still did not prove possible to make up for what had been missed. For this reason, the executives of those ministries and departments, enterprises and organizations are acting correctly who have developed concrete programs and schedules for securing a way out from the hold-up and are making extensive use of patriotic initiatives for these purposes.



Along with this, one cannot but note that in some enterprises and organizations serious shortcomings in work have been permitted, some cadres have displayed their inability to act in a difficult situation, and they are not taking decisive measures to correct the situation. The following have not secured a high production rhythm since the first days of September: The Kishinev Plant for Household Chemicals, the Experimental Plant imeni M. I. Kalinin, the Kishinev Tractor Plant Association, the [Kishinev] Refrigerator Plant, the Benderskiy Inter-Rayon Production Association, the Chadyr-Lungskiy Electrothermal Equipment Plant, and other enterprises. The Ministry of Local Industry was unable to mobilize the collectives for shock work on 6 September and thereby missed an opportunity to reduce the lag that was permitted to occur in the fulfillment of the production plan.

The Moldavian CP Central Committee warns the executives of the ministries and departments, enterprises and organizations about their personal responsibility for the fulfillment of the state plans in full volume. References to objective reasons cannot be and will not be accepted. The gorkoms and raykoms of the party and the primary party organizations must increase their demands with respect to the managers of enterprises and specialists for the fate of the plans, must not permit weakening and complacency on their part, must demand that they do not expect instructions from above and organize people in such a way so as to secure daily the highest labor productivity.

A large volume of work in regard to the elimination of the consequences of the elements will have to be carried out in the agroindustrial complex of the republic. The toilers of the village, manifesting high responsibility and the feeling of civic duty, have resolutely undertaken to fulfill the urgent restoration work and have accelerated the tempo of bringing in the harvest. Significant assistance is being extended to agriculture by urban and rayon institutions and organizations, students and pupils.

Today fruit and vegetable farming requires special attention. A pretty good harvest has grown in the orchards and vegetable plantations, and there are real possibilities to put much more produce into the all-union fund than has been established by the tasks, and to secure the requirements of the republic for its sale in fresh form and for industrial processing. For this reason, the Moldavian CP Central Committee is seriously worried about the low tempo of the harvesting work in Suvorovskiy, Rybnitskiy, Dubossarskiy, and Kamenskiy rayons, where as of 8 September the plan for the dispatch of fruit and vegetables to the industrial centers of the country has been fulfilled only to the extent of 36-52 percent.

It is necessary for the party, soviet and economic organs in the center and at the local level to mobilize all forces and means for intensifying the tempo of the harvesting of all tardy crops. At the same time, persistent work must be done on the replenishment of fodder resources. On this plane, the CPSU Central Committee has recently subjected the republic to justified criticism. As of the last accounting date, only 38 percent of the plan procurement of coarse and succulent fodder had been achieved. In Lazovskiy, Resinskiy and Sorokskiy rayons, only 4.8 to 5.9 quintals of fodder units per one standard head of cattle have been provided.

Taking into consideration the conditions of the current year, we must secure the laying in of silage with corn-cobs in a volume of no less than 4 million tons, which amounts to more than 12 tons per cow. In addition, we must increase the tempo of harvesting corn for seed and lay in from its stalks an additional 1 million tons of silage mass. It is necessary to completely exclude losses of the cormophytic material and to reinforce the sides of motor vehicles for this purpose.

Serious alarm is called forth by the state of affairs in many enterprises for the raising and fattening of cattle. At the complexes for the production of beef of Lazovskiy and Sorokskiy rayons, the average daily additional weight of cattle decreased to 240-390 grams. Only 310 to 350 grams in average additional weight of hogs were obtained in fattening by the complexes of Tarakliyskiy and Rezinskiy rayons. During the eight months, 11 poultry sovkhozes and poultry factories lowered the production of meat, and 10--the production of eggs. A large loss of young animals was permitted at the Rybnitskaya, Lazovskaya, and Kishinevskaya poultry factories. We must also, without losing time, by 1 October--the beginning of the wintering of cattle--in organizational terms complete the construction, reconstruction and repair of farms and the preparation of animal husbandry facilities, mechanisms and equipment. There must not be a single farm or complex, where the feed lines do not work, where coarse and succulent fodder are not cut up and mixed, and where the houses of the cattle farmers are not repaired. At present, as never before, it is important to stabilize the productivity of the dairy herd and cattle being fattened. The fate of the second year of the 12th Five-Year Plan will be decided by how the toilers of the sector are coping with these tasks.

Many enterprises of the processing industry of the republic suffered seriously from the earthquake. The situation that has been created puts special responsibility on the labor collectives of the sector for the fulfillment of the plans and the making up of the losses. First of all, this concerns a number of plants and factories which are not fulfilling their production tasks. In August, 13 enterprises did not fulfill the plan for the sale of production, and 21--the plan for the 8 months of the current year. They realized production which was 16.6 million rubles and 29.9 million rubles respectively less than the planned production. Among them are the Sorokskiy Nonalcoholic Beverages Plant of the Moldfruktminvod [Moldavian Ministry of the Fruit Juice and Mineral Water Industry], the Kishinev Bukuriya Experimental Factory, and the Dondyshanskiy Meat Combine.

The season for the processing of fruit and vegetables began unsatisfactorily for a number of enterprises of the canning industry. The party organizations and economic managers of the Glodyanskiy, Speyskiy, and Olaneshtskiy canning plants, the Tiraspolskiy Plant imeni 1 May, and the Kishinev Canning Combine were not able to mobilize the collectives for the successful fulfillment of the plan tasks. This, to a significant degree, holds back the tempo of the harvesting of vegetables and fruit and leads to losses of the gathered harvest.

The State Agroindustrial Committee, the party gorkoms and raykoms, the gorrayispolkoms, all the party organizations and economic managers must take the most urgent measures aimed at the elimination of shortcomings in the work of the processing enterprises, direct the collectives toward the increase of the production of foodstuffs by virtue of the improvement of the utilization of available capacities, raw materials and materials, the organization of 3-shift work, and the search for additional production reserves.

The task consists in seeing to it that not only the plans of the current year are fulfilled, but also that a significant quantity of cans, vegetable oil, sugar, all-milk products, meat and sausage products, and other types of products are produced above the plan, and that the socialist obligations taken on for the year 1986 are successfully realized.

The organizations of the MSSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources (A. S. Kishlar) also did not react properly to the misfortune that befell the republic. Here, as before, inadmissible sluggishness is being manifested, the labor collectives are being poorly mobilized for the quickest possible completion and introduction of land improvement projects. Of the 7,150 hectares of irrigated land planned for introduction by August, only 4,700 hectares, or 66 percent, were put into operation. In September, too, this work is being conducted without spirit. At many water management projects, the construction readiness of which is sufficiently high, they are slow in completing the work and putting them into operation. For these reasons alone, the agriculture of the republic received 10,000 hectares of irrigated land less in the current year. And this means that the national economy was short of many thousand tons of agricultural production, so necessary to compensate for the damage inflicted by the elements.

The work in regard to the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake, to a significant extent, is complicated in connection with the necessity of the conduct of a large program for the preparation of the national economy and the available housing for the fall and winter period. At the same time, today it must be noted with special concern that this work is being conducted at a slow tempo. The equipment in the power system of the republic is being repaired with a lag behind the schedules. The Moldavian Main Power Supply Administration, the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, other ministries and gorkomspolkoms must take immediate measures to accelerate repair work and must not permit disruptions in this undertaking. It is necessary to create all the conditions for uninterrupted supply of the national economy with electric power. Comprehensive training for work in the fall and winter period is a most important task for every ministry, department, enterprise and organization.

The party gorkoms and raykoms, the soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs must develop broad organizational and mass-political work in regard to the fulfillment of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures to Eliminate the Consequences of the Earthquake in the Moldavian SSR." It is necessary to bring its content and significance to the consciousness of every toiler and determine the role and place of every labor collective in the realization of the measures envisaged by it.

The most important task of the party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations is every conceivable support, with all organizational, ideological, and economic means available to us, of the patriotic initiatives of the labor collectives of our republic, which have decided--by virtue of increased labor productivity, the lengthening of the work week, and the carrying out of subbotniks and voluntary Sunday work--to give more production and above-plan construction materials, and to introduce additional living space before the end of the year.

Correct action was taken where, by virtue of the rational placing of communists and the dispatch of party organizers to projects being restored, they increased

the party influence in the collectives of builders, fitters, and transport workers, as well as in the entire harvesting and processing complex. During this period, it is necessary to make effective use of the report and election campaign for increasing the activeness of communists that is being held. The actions of the election aktiv of the ruling cadres of the party apparatus must be distinguished by preciseness, good coordination, and the well-thought-out character of measures and by the profound intelligence of the measures being taken.

We must everywhere strengthen labor discipline and order and increase the responsibility of every worker for the work entrusted to him, for the precise fulfillment of his obligations. The situation of today requires intensified attention to regime aspects, of increased vigilance, of the harsh struggle against the lack of discipline of some workers, and of an increase in the effectiveness of the administrative organs.

The party organizations must be more principle-oriented in their assessment of the moral and political qualities of cadres and must give a sharp party assessment of cases of indifference, inactiveness, and a narrow departmental approach to work, which are manifested in a number of rayons, where the earthquake did not inflict significant losses. The criterion for the assessment of the work of every party committee and every primary party organization must be, not the quantity of meetings, sessions of various staffs, and useless trips and audits, but the question of what final results it proved possible to achieve and within what periods of time the consequences of the earthquake were eliminated.

The party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs must take under their special control the objects and installations being restored, create temporary party and Komsomol groups and deputy posts in them, take care of the working conditions of people, strictly look after the correct use of construction materials, the observance of labor safety procedures, and resolutely stop any kind of violation of procedure and discipline.

In the republic, rayon, city, and large-circulation newspapers, and in television and radio broadcasts, it is necessary to extensively propagate the heroism and courage of the people who, in a difficult situation, manifested civic maturity and the ability to take bold and effective decisions, and to mobilize all forces and means for the elimination of the damage inflicted by the elements.

The Moldavian CP Central Committee expresses the conviction in the fact that the party, soviet, and economic organs, the trade union and Komsomol organizations, and all toilers of the republic will apply all forces to the quickest possible elimination of the consequences of the earthquake; having broadly developed socialist competition, making every conceivable use of patriotic initiatives and labor enthusiasm by the masses, they will secure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans and tasks of the starting year of the 12th Five-Year Plan.

Discussions of the report took place. The floor was given to the chairman of the MSSR Council of Ministers and the chairman of the Government Commission for the Elimination of the Consequences of the Earthquake, I. P. Kalin.

The last Sunday of August, he said, became a severe test of courage, self-reliance, and organization for the inhabitants of our republic. A wave of powerful underground jolts encompassed its entire territory. Many apartment houses, schools, pre-school institutions, hospitals, polyclinics, cultural, trade and service establishments suffered. Significant destruction and damage was inflicted on industrial and agricultural enterprises. More than 3,000 families were left without shelter.

The misfortune that has befallen us echoed with pain in the hearts of all the Soviet people. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government showed fatherly concern. The republic was given enormous assistance. The people of Soviet Moldavia expresses its deep appreciation and gratitude to the party and the government, to the fraternal peoples of our country, and, above all, to the great Russian people, for the support and assistance that were extended and pledges that it will do everything necessary in order to fully restore, within the shortest possible time, what has been destroyed and to secure the fulfillment of all national economic plans and the realization of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

From the first minutes in this extreme situation, the Moldavian CP Central Committee, the party committees at the local level, and the directors of the organs of state and economic administration took the situation under control and headed up the work in regard to the exposure of the magnitudes of the damage inflicted and the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake. The communists showed models of courage and fortitude.

The Government Commission took upon itself the coordination of the efforts with respect to the determination, within compressed deadlines, of the damage inflicted and the establishment of a picture of the destruction, the removal of people to safe places, the extension of assistance to the victims, and the restoration of objects of electric power, water and gas supply, means of communication, and other life-support services.

The party, Soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic aktiv of the republic, as well as the entire population are sufficiently fully informed about the dimensions of the natural disaster, the work that is being done to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake, and the tasks that lie ahead. For this reason I will dwell only on some questions.

The buildings and installations that have sustained severe damage and cannot be restored must be dismantled within the next few days. In so doing, we must, to the maximum extent possible, preserve and make economical use of materials and equipment.

I would like to emphasize once again the necessity of carrying out a whole complex of work in regard to the strengthening of the stability and reliability of the buildings that are being restored. In no case must we limit ourselves to light, cosmetic repair. Control over the execution of this strict requirement has been placed on the State Committee for Construction Affairs of the republic, whose instructions are mandatory for execution by all organizations and citizens, without exception.

A great blessing, I. P. Kalin underscored, is the fact that new construction in the republic is carried out with regard to seismicity. The state goes for a

significant rise in its cost in the name of securing the safety of people. The buildings which were designed and constructed in strict conformity with the requirements and standards sustained almost no damage.

But the earthquake also exposed serious costs. A number of production and civilian buildings, including buildings constructed in recent years, sustained significant damage. This is the result of a criminally-negligent attitude of some designers, builders and operators. From this, it is necessary to extract lessons for the future. The reliability and stability of buildings and installations are fully within the power of man. To guarantee this reliability is the duty and obligation of the corresponding state organs.

Now the main thing is to complete in the main the repair and restoration work at all projects of production and civilian designation before the beginning of the fall cold, i. e., during September-October. It is necessary, where this has not yet been done, to give design decisions, to determine the volumes of work, to compose a schedule for their implementation, to bring the brigades up to strength from the number of specialists-builders, workers, and engineering-technical workers of enterprises, organizations, and institutions, and apartment tenants, to solve the questions of the organization and payment of labor, and to supply the necessary construction materials and equipment. It is important as never before to maintain in every collective a high labor mood, to organize effective socialist competition, to develop and support in every conceivable way valuable initiatives, and to provide good material and moral incentives to people.

We need to create for them conditions for highly productive labor. In so doing, those comrades who extend great assistance in the repair and restoration work may work not only without compensation, but also for appropriate wages and may properly earn money. And this will be really labor income. Here is only one example of such an organization of the work. A group of workers and engineering and technical workers of the Schetmash [not further identified] Plant created a brigade made up of 10 people, which is headed by V. N. Marchuk, an engineer for labor norm setting. In a contract concluded with PUZhKH (not further identified), this collective obligated itself to repair in September-October, during non-working hours, the apartments in one of the entrances of Apartment House No 30 on Prospekt Mira. The housing organs are allotting, proceeding from the existing norms, the necessary materials and are guaranteeing a certain remuneration, moreover considerable remuneration, to the brigade.

In the same Sovetskiy Rayon of Kishinev, where, by the way, 60 percent of the available housing suffered, the ispolkom, after consultation with the deputies and enterprise directors, is also making broad use of other forms of enlisting workers and the tenants themselves, including pensioners, in the repair of housing.

In speaking about the restoration of objects of production designation, I. P. Kalin noted that it is being realized mainly through the people's own efforts, with the involvement, in necessary cases and by decision of the Government Commission, of contract construction and installation organizations, regardless of their departmental affiliation. As an example, he cited the Kishinev Milk Plant, which sustained serious damage. Here one of the basic shops was almost fully destroyed, the roof had collapsed, a part of the brick walls had tumbled



down, and equipment had been warped and had been disabled. Thanks to the effective, precise, and at times selfless actions of the workers and the engineering and technical personnel, already on the following day it proved possible to resume the receipt and processing of milk. Since that time, the plant has been working around the clock, the milk is being received as before, in two shifts. During 10 days of September, 55 tons of butter and 73 tons of dried skimmed milk above the plan were produced. Through the forces of the collective, with the participation of the Construction Administration-21 of the Promstroy [Upravleniye promyshlennogo stroitelstva -- Industrial Construction Administration] Trust, the installation of the structures of the building has already been carried out and the repair and construction work is being completed.

Dwelling on the course of the restoration of housing, the speaker said that thousands of apartments in state and cooperative houses have already been newly occupied. Many other houses are being repaired and restored. The task of the ispolkoms of city and rayon Soviets, the corresponding ministries and departments is to secure shock work in all of them, in every apartment, so as to move in people within the shortest possible time. Many houses have suffered in the individual sector. For the elimination of the consequences of the element, the state is extending enormous assistance to individual persons building houses. This includes the granting of loans on advantageous conditions, the extensive market sale of basic building materials, one-time cash compensations, and many other things. The soviet and economic organs must give every conceivable support and assistance to individual persons building houses, remembering the fact that, by building a house for themselves, they are helping the state in the solution of the most acute problem--the housing problem.

As far as repair and restoration work on establishments of public health, education, culture, trade and everyday services is concerned, here, too, there is complete clarity about what must be done and how. These establishments especially need concern and attention. To put them in order is necessary, as they say, for the whole world--through the efforts of the contract construction organizations, the collectives of sponsoring enterprises, and through the forces of the workers of these institutions themselves with the most active participation of the entire population.

Today the main task is to realize the decisions that have been developed. The staffs of the sectors and the ispolkoms of the city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies are obligated to head up this work. We must attain full coordination in the efforts of all the links of the administration, manifest a businesslike approach, effectiveness and independence in the solution of the questions that are arising, and not tolerate idle talk, unobligingness, and turmoil, which are the sins of some workers, who are merely creating the appearance of intensive activity.

No one can remain aloof from the execution of repair and restoration work and the acceleration of new construction. The collectives of enterprises and organizations, students and schoolchildren, the entire able-bodied population, every adult capable of working after their shift for 3 or 4 hours at a construction site, must not consider it dishonorable to put on working clothes for construction work. In every conceivable manner--both morally and materially--we must encourage people who are working without fixed agreements at a construction site. We must also organize short-term courses to instruct people in elementary



construction skills and disseminate the experience of the work of brigades with the smallest number.

The Government Commission, I. P. Kalin said in conclusion, being guided by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures to Eliminate the Consequences of the Earthquake in the Moldavian SSR," the directives of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, and the recommendations of the present aktiv meeting, will improve its activity with respect to the entire multifaceted complex of problems of the elimination of the consequences of the natural force and the unconditional fulfillment of the plans for the current year.

"A manifestation of sincere concern about Soviet people, a document of enormous mobilizing significance--is what my comrades at work called the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers on measures to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake in Moldavia," said G. A. Seletskiy, brigade leader of the builders of the Construction Administration-8 of the Promstroy Trust. "To us come volunteers from Moscow, Leningrad, the Baltic, as well as envoys of many rayons of our republic, and we are receiving various materials, equipment, machinery, from many regions of the country. For all of this--many thanks to our fraternal peoples!

Moved by patriotic feelings, we as the whole brigade decided to declare September to be a month of shock work and for every shift to work an hour more. Our initiative was supported by many collectives of builders. My comrades asked me to convey to the aktiv that they will work without compensation for one day and the money earned will be credited to account No 700.

During these days, not only the builders were subjected to an examination, but also that which had been erected by them. And not everything passed. And we are ashamed for our colleagues, whose defective work was revealed by the natural force. In my time, I proposed to mount memorial plaques on buildings with the names of those erected them. This is an important morale factor. Taking part in socialist competition for the honorable right to leave one's "visiting card" at the project, everyone, it would seem, would fear the censure of the descendants for careless work."

The brigade leader emphasized that these days the poor organizers of the construction process, as well as the factories producing parts for use by others, also deserve reproaches. "I have already spoken about the fraternal assistance of those who have come to us in order to work with us side by side in an extreme situation. But what is the use of this assistance if the deliveries of materials fall through, and all have to stand idle?! So, for the duration of 3 days, our requirements for concrete were satisfied only to the extent of two-thirds. And today, instead of 276 cubic meters, we received only 60. The question is, for what did our voluntary helpers come here, when there is a material strengthening of the workers' initiative concerning the extension of the working day, why has the decision of the Moldavian CP Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers in regard to this question not become mandatory for the managers of a number of organizations and enterprises?

Another example. During the fourth quarter, we will hand over new capacities in the Volna Production Association. Winter is not far away, but you do not see

the workers of the Moldavsantekhmontazh [Moldavian Trust for the Installation of Sanitary Engineering] at the construction site. They cite the lack of parts for the heating system, which in the best case will arrive in November. But when are the trimmers to work, if already not very much time remains for the entire administration according to the established deadlines? This is no way to run a ship! Moreover, it must be noted that the plant for sanitary engineering products does not work in three shifts.

Many resources are now being directed toward the repair of social, cultural and everyday services establishments. They need paint, lime, and other materials. The application for them was turned over to the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply already on 4 September, but to date there is no intelligible answer.

The press is conducting a large amount of work these days. Its pages tell about the labor heroism of many collectives. But complete mobilization has by far not been achieved everywhere. How can one, for example, pass by such an incident where at the construction of an important project--the dye-department of Styaua roshiye--the day before yesterday the entire brigade stood idle? And this happened because of an operator of the Spetsstroy Mekhanizatsiya [not further identified] Trust, who, after having worked for an hour, deserted from the construction site."

In the name of his brigade and collective of the whole trust, the speaker gave the assurance that they will do everything for the quickest possible elimination of the consequences of the earthquake and the successful fulfillment of the production task for 1986.

The damage inflicted on the Chadyr-Lungskiy Rayon as the result of the earthquake amounts to more than 10 million rubles. I. I. Arnaut, the first secretary of the party raykom, dwelt on the reasons for such significant losses in his speech.

Our region, he emphasized, is located in the zone of 8-point seismicity, and in its Western part and in the city itself, projects must be erected that are calculated for 9 points. However, all high-rise installations, erected beginning with the 1960's, were calculated for only 7-point jolts. Moreover, the houses and other buildings that suffered were built with great deviations from the plans.

To take, for example, the 55-apartment house of the tobacco farm plant. In order for it to withstand vibrations of 7 points, the designers and builders had to provide for seismic belts. In actual fact, in place of them they laid various beams and crosspieces, and as a result the house nearly collapsed. This and 9 more such houses proved to be in damaged condition. But, however strange, the State Committee for Construction Affairs comes to the conclusion that they are subject to restoration and that people can live in them.

I believe that one must not take such a superficial attitude toward the fate of people. A part of the buildings constructed after the earthquake of 1977 also did not pass the test for strength. Thus, these objects were also erected without regard for increased seismicity.

All of this is indicative of the fact that the party raykom, the ispolkom of the rayon soviet, and the primary party organizations must draw the appropriate conclusions. We have relaxed our attention to the quality of construction work in the rayon, we have not taken the requisite measures for the training and education of cadres in construction, and we have not worried about increasing the party stratum among them. Finally, what has happened was also the consequence of the fact that recently insufficient attention has been given by the government of the republic to the small southern cities.

At the present time, the first and foremost task of the rayon party committee and the ispolkom of the rayon soviet is the quickest possible restoration of schools, pre-school institutions for children, and public health establishments. It is envisaged to complete this work by 1 October. In the Kolkhoz imeni Kirov, the Kolkhoz 40 let Oktyabrya, and the Sovkhoz Chadyr-Lungskiy, for example, additional construction brigades have been created from the people who expressed the desire to work without compensation for the restoration of social and cultural establishments.

More difficult remains the problem of supplying housing for 439 families moved from damaged houses. Its construction is not being conducted in the city, and in order to create normal conditions for the victims, it was necessary, already in the fourth quarter of the current year, to lay the foundation for two 60-apartment houses and to construct and turn over 30,000 square meters of living space. This obligates us to make rational use of the great assistance which is being given to us.

"For 2 weeks already, the capital of the republic has been living in an intense rhythm," M. S. Platon, the chairman of the Kishinev Gorispolkom said. "Significant damage was inflicted on the city. To varying degree, the victims proved to be many establishments of public health, education, and trade, pre-school institutions for children, industrial enterprises, municipal and engineering installations, and administrative buildings. The greatest losses were suffered by the available housing. All of this advanced before the city party organization and the city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies new political and economic tasks, whose solution requires an enormous exertion of the forces of all the workers and the entire population.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers inspired them to selfless work on the elimination of the consequences of the natural disaster. The means which have been allotted to us are enormous, it is clear that the assistance which the country is extending to us will bring the appropriate effect only if the entire population will take an active part in the repair and restoration work. However, by far not everything is being done today for the quickest possible elimination of the consequences of the earthquake. The repair and restoration process would go significantly more quickly if the measures that have been developed would be better supported with the necessary material resources and if in this difficult situation all the executives would decide the questions arising today more effectively, more flexibly, and more correctly. We have also had to encounter such scandalous cases where some responsible officials attempt artificially to slow down the construction of housing, reasoning as follows: If the houses are turned over this year, they will be given to other people. Such a way of satisfying their own narrowly-departmental interests to the detriment of the general interest cannot be appraised in any other way than as an anti-state approach to the cause of eliminating the consequences of the natural disaster.

The severe lessons of the earthquake will still have to be analyzed. But already today it can be said that defective construction work became a powerful "ally" of its destructive force. The analysis of the consequences of the natural force has revealed the lack of responsibility of many managers of the construction industry. Only on the basis of the lack of organization and the low level of labor and technical discipline can one explain the fact that the present earthquake, by comparison with the preceding one, inflicted greater damage to educational and public health establishments and to pre-school institutions. We believe that all those who permitted defective work in their erection must be severely punished for this. And I would like to remind you: Many managers consigned to oblivion and did not carry out strict control over the execution of the Moldavian CP Central Committee and the republic government decrees that were adopted after the earthquake in 1977.

Further M. S. Platon expressed a number of proposals. The experience of the erection of solid stone apartment houses with strict observance of technology and high quality of work has shown that they possess increased seismic stability. In connection with this, we ask to provide for an increase in the volume of such construction. The last two earthquakes have made it possible for us to become convinced also of the high seismic stability of monolithic stone construction. The State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture must change its negative attitude toward it. In connection with the fact that Kishinev has practically exhausted its possibilities in the construction of housing on free territories, the question of planning a number of new microrayons in 1987 must be examined.

In Leovskiy Rayon, as of today, 70 percent of the schools and pre-school institutions that suffered from the elements have already been repaired, said the chief of the department of education of the Leovskiy Rayispolkom, N. I. Antoniu. But repair and restoration work was to some degree delayed because of the lack of design solutions, and for some projects they are not available even today. Moreover, only in the last few days have construction materials begun to arrive, a full assortment of metal is still not available, and there is a shortage of lumber. The repair and restoration of what has been destroyed, meanwhile, must be carried out quickly and it must be of high quality--winter lies ahead. Along with this work, a large volume of capital construction will have to be carried out. And here the question arises: Who will build?

The lessons of the natural force have exposed how lightly we take the training of plasterers, masons, joiners, carpenters, and welders. In the republic there are many vocational-technical schools which train them, but the construction organizations of the rayon do not have such cadres of their own. In case of necessity, kolkhoz workers, workers of sovkhozes and industrial enterprises are put at their disposal, the majority of whom do not have the requisite skills in construction work. Hence the corresponding quality of the work.

In the general education schools, the tractor, the automobile, and viticulture, as a rule, are studied. When in one of the schools they organized instruction in construction specialties, the construction organizations themselves showed no special interest in this. But, you see, after 4 years of labor training, the lads could master these specialties to perfection. For this, a special pavilion is needed, where practical studies would be conducted the year around, master craftsmen and tutors are needed, as well as a responsible and interested attitude on the part of the builders.

The earthquake also revealed that control over quality and the observance of the technology of construction is carried out formally, in actual fact it does not exist. The corresponding services are concentrated in the ministries and departments, one engineer runs back and forth between two or three rayons, coming once a month to sign the percentages. The author believes that such a service obviously must be under the rayispolkom and must have at its disposal specialists with high skills. Undoubtedly, an intensification of author's supervision is required, which is practically not carried out at all, but money for it is transferred on a regular basis. There must also be an increase in the responsibility for the quality of construction materials.

In Leovskiy Rayon, said the speaker, the natural force destroyed not only schools and kindergartens, but also apartment houses, polyclinics, hospitals, stores, and enterprises. In connection with this, he needs assistance in strengthening the material-technical base of construction, above all through the allotment of the necessary mechanisms and tools. Assistance on the part of the specialized construction organizations, even if only temporary, is desirable. There is also the request to examine the possibility of opening a construction department for 150-200 pupils in the local vocational-technical school, which trains machine operators.

Inspecting the objects that suffered from the element, specialists of the Moldigiprostroy [Moldavian State Institute for the Planning of Building Materials] Institute made recommendations for their repair and restoration and carried out special design solutions. In talking about this, the director of the institute, A. V. Kolotovkin, acknowledged that during the first days ineffectiveness was manifested in the guidance of this work, which was indicated by the government commission.

In characterizing the degree of influence of the earthquake on buildings of various designs, the speaker noted the reliability of monolithic houses, constructed with large-panel forms. This cannot be said about similar houses with slip forms. The difficulty and unreliability of the execution of work in accordance with this method already earlier compelled its rejection. It cannot be ruled out that one designer or another lacked experience, but nevertheless much serious damage was the consequence of the low quality of construction work and materials--concrete and mortar [rastvor].

In extracting the lessons from what has happened, the director of the institute believes, above all, the buildings that have suffered will have to be "cured," which necessitates the full and high-quality execution of the engineering and technical recommendations and design proposals with respect to the strengthening of the structures. In so doing, the joints in the external panels of large-panel and skeleton-type-panel buildings must be carefully inspected since even hairline cracks in them can lead to water permeability and frost penetration of the walls. Taking anti-seismic requirements into account, the old one- and two-story houses will have to be reinforced. The designers are confronted with the responsible task of improving design solutions guaranteeing the high seismic stability of construction. In the new designs of bearing-wall buildings with a high number of stories, the integrated use of light concretes must find a place, which diminishes the weight of the buildings and makes them more resistant to underground vibrations. However, the undertaking rests on a shortage of keramzit [expanded clay aggregate] gravel of the volumetric mass being required, as well as of artificial porizovanny [not further identified] small filler (sand)

on its basis. The time has come to end the practice of the constant reduction of the norms for the expenditure of metal in construction in seismic zones.

Discussions have already taken place in the city about the fact that buildings higher than nine stories will not be built in the future. This is not correct. But, in the opinion of the speaker, buildings higher than 16 stories must be erected only after comprehensive study and the exposure of the special necessity for it.

At present the requirement for increasing the skill of line personnel is especially perceptible. It would be expedient to carry through, on a regular basis, the certification of work superintendents, foremen, and brigade leaders in regard to their knowledge of the norms and regulations of antiseismic construction. It is necessary to make author's supervision at construction projects tougher. Difficult and unique projects must be taken under the assiduous control of the designers, and less difficult ones--built with the execution of technical supervision by the client. Jointly with the Moldavian Main Power Supply Administration, the designers must develop antiseismic measures in the organization of power networks and emergency lighting.

The rhythm of work these days shows what enormous reserves can be brought into action if the interests of all services are united and subordinated to the common cause, if the work is done without swings, if sharpness and initiative are manifested, N. N. Georgioglo, the brigade leader of an integrated brigade of the Komratskiy Interfarm Construction Association, noted. It is entirely clear that the most extensive program now is in the hands of the builders. For this reason, our collective, which supported the patriotic initiative of the workers of the republic, as of 1 September extended its working day by 3 hours. As a result, it has already proved possible to put into operation, 4 months ahead of schedule, six one-apartment houses, which have been occupied by families that were left without shelter. And we have resolved to erect another 15 houses in addition to the task before the end of the year.

The main task of our brigade, which engages mainly in the construction of housing and social, cultural and everyday services establishments, is to secure the earliest possible introduction of schools, hospitals, and kindergartens, and to repair housing as quickly as possible. Besides this, together with other builders, we have decided to begin with the construction of another 90 one-apartment houses already this year. For this reason, we are urging the designers to prepare the necessary documentation more quickly and with improved quality. You see, it is no secret that the misfortune exposed all the flaws in the work of the builders and designers. In those objects, where the operations were carried out with all responsibility even 2 decades ago, there is almost no destruction. Where defective work was permitted, it has now made itself known. There is one conclusion: We must do a quality job of building, we must build durably, for many years.

The inhabitants of the rayon, in response to the concern of the party and the government, are searching out additional reserves for the overfulfillment of the plans and obligations of this year and are introducing corrections in the strict schedules of restoration work. Thus, the collective of our association decided to extend the shock work shift in October as well, which will make it



possible to introduce an additional 3,000 square meters of housing in the current year, and in 1987, by virtue of the overfulfillment of the plans for construction and installation work, to construct 160 apartments, two kindergartens, a school, and a hospital.

The inhabitants of Kagula, with gratitude and thanks, welcomed the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers about measures to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake in the republic, S. I. Platon, the chairman of the Kagula Gorispolkom noted in his speech. As a result of the natural disaster, more than 65 establishments of social and cultural, municipal and everyday services, and administrative designation suffered. Thanks to the effective assistance provided by the Moldavian CP Central Committee and the government of the republic, the organization and solidarity of the labor collectives and all the inhabitants of the city, more than 5,000 square meters of housing, 130 school class-rooms, 5 kindergartens, and 16 public health and trade establishments have already been repaired. But it is still a long way to the complete elimination of the consequences of the underground natural force. Acknowledging this, the labor collectives of Kagula, in response to the concern of the party and the government, have taken upon themselves the obligation to extend the length of the work shifts by 1 hour, and the work week-- by 1 day, not only in September, but also in October.

Housing remains the main problem. For this reason, the work of both house-building combines of Agropromstroy is under the special control of the party raykom and the ispolkom of the city soviet. The collectives of the MSDSK [not further identified] No 1 and No 2 have obligated themselves to increase the volume of output of prefabricated reinforced concrete by 17 percent and by the end of the year to turn out products for the construction of 7 72-apartment houses, 140 individual one-apartment model houses, and 1 107-apartment house not provided for in the plan. We were given a serious reproach for the fact that the MSDSK No 1 up to now has not advanced to its planned capacity. We do not take away our guilt.

Nevertheless, the solution of this question also depends on Agropromstroy. The reconstruction of the reinforcement shop must be carried out, and the combine must be supplied with the necessary equipment and rigging.

Simultaneously we must examine the question of the external finishing of the Kagula series of houses since its present state does not at all meet the demands of contemporary city-planning.

In connection with the earthquake there was a significant increase in the number of social problems. Above all, there must be a sharp increase in the level of public services and amenities of the city and an improvement in the structure of its municipal sector. It is entirely clear that at the present time we cannot solve the first of them at the expense of the funds of the gorispolkom alone. At the same time, neither the Ministry of Highway Construction and Maintenance of the republic, which receives withholdings from the enterprises located in the city, nor the State Agroindustrial Committee, whose processing plants are also in the city, is allotting funds for public services and amenities, the speaker underscored.

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

MOLDAVIAN CC DECREE ON FINANCING RECONSTRUCTION AFTER EARTHQUAKE

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 5 Sep 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Moldavian CP Central Committee and the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The Moldavian CP Central Committee and the Moldavian Council of Ministers examined the question "On Patriotic Initiatives of the Workers of the Republic and Urgent Measures to Eliminate the Consequences of the Earthquake of 31 August 1986."

The decree that was adopted notes that, as a result of the earthquake which occurred on 31 August 1986, the republic suffered material damages, the compensation of which will require more than 500 million rubles. More than 55,000 apartment houses, hundreds of schools, pre-school institutions, public health facilities, trade and service establishments were seriously damaged. A total of 1,101 apartment houses of the state-managed housing and 3,432 houses of the individual housing resources are in damaged condition, more than 12,500 people were made homeless and require resettlement. There is significant destruction of production premises, residential housing, social and cultural establishments in the cities of Kishinev, Kaluga, and Leovo, and in the Kantemirskiy, Vulkaneshtskiy, Kagulskiy, Komratskiy, Tarakliyskiy and other rayons of the southwestern part of the republic. Forty-five persons were hospitalized, 1 died. A large number of people suffered various sorts of injuries.

The natural calamity that has befallen the republic has not only not broken the spirit and the will of the people, but on the contrary--has united them still more strongly. The entire course of events in connection with the earthquake, with new and special force, has demonstrated the high degree of organization of the party, soviet and economic organs, the communists and all the toilers of the republic. They passed with honor the severe test for courage, civic responsibility, the ability to take effective and bold measures in a difficult situation, they showed personal examples of civic conduct in difficult moments, and they took effective measures in regard to the mobilization of the necessary forces and means to solve the urgent tasks in order to secure the safety of people and the work rhythm of enterprises, and to repair the ravages sustained within the shortest possible time.

The workers were not left alone in their misfortune. With deep gratitude, they perceived the concern of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government, extending comprehensive assistance in the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake. Displaying friendship and fraternity, Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism in the deed, all of the union republics came to the assistance of Soviet Moldavia. They showed participation and readiness to make and are already making an important contribution to the elimination of the damage sustained.

Responding to the concern of the party and the government and experiencing the assistance and support on the part of all the fraternal Soviet peoples, the workers of the republic are manifesting mass labor heroism, are coming forward with numerous patriotic initiatives, and are contributing personal savings to a fund for the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake.

Thus, the collective of the Kishinev Furniture Factory No 6, after having quickly eliminated the damages sustained by the enterprise and the school sponsored by it, obligated itself to work 20 hours each in restoration work without compensation. During the first days of September, the collective not only did not lower the production rates on account of the natural disaster, but attained higher results than before. Having realized the repair and restoration work through their own efforts, the collectives of the Volna Association and the Moldkhlbprom [Moldavian Bread Industry] Association went into the planned work rhythm, and the collectives of the Kagulskiy and Kantemirskiy canning plants and many other enterprises and organizations exceeded it.

High responsibility and the feeling of civic duty is being manifested by the toilers of agriculture. The collective of the Yenikioy Sovkhoz of the Kantemirskiy Rayon decided to extend its working day by 2 hours. This initiative was also supported by the toilers of other farms. As a result, the tempo of harvesting operations and the laying-in of fodder not only did not decrease, but increased substantially.

An important contribution in the matter of eliminating the consequences of the earthquake is being made by the construction workers. The collective of the SU-8 [Construction Administration-8] of the Industrial Construction Trust declared September to be the month of shock work, having extended the working day by 1 hour. This will make it possible to put into operation a 216-apartment residential unit much more quickly. Analogous obligations were assumed by the construction workers of Construction Administration-44 of the same trust, who will complete their work on a 108-apartment house ahead of schedule.

The collectives of many enterprises and organizations have actively joined the repair and restoration work on social and cultural facilities. Paramount attention is being given to the repair of schools, pre-school institutions, and hospitals. The Larga Sovkhoz-Plant of the Kagulskiy Rayon has already repaired two 8-year schools for 450 places. Shock work on the restoration of schools is being done by the toilers of the Kishinev Alfa Plant and the Rossiya and Mayak kolkhozes of Komratskiy Rayon, as well as by enterprises and organizations of other cities and rayons. The population of Moldavia is making a significant contribution to the restoration of social facilities. The inhabitants of the village of Avdarma of the Bessarabskiy Rayon are repairing two kindergartens through their own efforts and without compensation.

The youth of the republic has been energetic in joining the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake. On the initiative of the Komsomol members of the city of Kishinev, a construction detachment was created of a number of young trimmers of the construction trusts and combines of the city, which during non-working hours proceeded with the repair of the apartments of war and labor invalids, who had suffered from the earthquake.

Taking into account the enormous significance of the mass patriotic initiatives and undertakings of the workers and the aspirations of the labor collectives to secure repair and restoration work at production and social facilities through their own efforts, to search out and to mobilize additional internal reserves for the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and tasks of the first year of the 12th Five-Year Plan, the Moldavian CP Central Committee and the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers approved the patriotic initiative of the workers of the republic with respect to the mobilization of internal reserves for the quickest elimination of the consequences of the earthquake, the restoration of production and social facilities through their own efforts, the guarantee of a steady production rhythm, and the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and tasks of the first year of the 12th Five-Year Plan.

Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations were ordered to support and to stimulate in every conceivable way the aspiration of the workers to make use of various forms of their participation in the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake and in the securing of the state plans and the accepted socialist obligations for 1986.

On the basis of the example of the labor collectives of the enterprises and organizations of the city of Kishinev, it was recommended to increase, during September, the length of the work shift by one hour, and the work week--by 1 day, and to declare Saturday and Sunday (6 and 7 September) days of shock work without compensation for the restoration of production and social facilities that have suffered from the earthquake and for the elimination of the backlog of work permitted during the first days of the month in the fulfillment of the production program.

A most important and urgent task of the gorkoms and raykoms of the Moldavian CP, the ministries, state committees, departments, and ispolkoms of the city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies of the Moldavian SSR is the securing of a comprehensive analysis and assessment of the situation that has been created in every populated area, labor collective, and in every family.

It is necessary to show great effectiveness in the technical inspection of industrial, housing, social and cultural, and other facilities, the establishment of the degree of their damage, the elaboration of design decisions for the carrying out of repair and restoration work, and the determination of the need for material resources.

The party and trade union organizations, the soviet and economic executives must focus their main attention on extending immediate assistance to the creation of normal conditions for living, the organization of feeding those who have suffered, they must carefully and efficiently examine all the appeals and applications of the workers and take exhaustive measures with respect to them.

The ministries, state committees, departments, and ispolkoms of the city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies of the Moldavian SSR are obligated to proceed immediately with the organization of repair and restoration work on the damaged buildings and installations, and above all--on public health and educational facilities, and to mobilize the collectives of the construction and repair and construction organizations, and the industrial enterprises, as well as the population. Immediately to secure the relocation of citizens from damaged housing premises. To this end, to immediately develop camp settlements, to make use of recreation facilities, pioneer camps, and other buildings for the accommodation of the families who have suffered.

To take urgent measures in regard to securing the normal work of schools, children's pre-school institutions, hospitals, polyclinics, enterprises of trade, public catering, consumer services and municipal services.

The executive committees of the city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies of the Moldavian SSR are permitted:

To grant, by way of exception, to citizens whose house-building has suffered from the earthquake, apartments, without waiting for their turn, in houses that are built by virtue of share holding in the construction of enterprises and organizations in which they work, as well as in other houses, regardless of the department to which they belong, and in houses of housing construction cooperatives (with subsequent compensation), both for permanent and for temporary residence. In these cases, the relocation can be carried out, taking concrete circumstances into account, into apartments with living space that is below the established norm (with the right to be in the housing record and to wait their turn for an improvement of housing conditions in accordance with established procedure);

jointly with the ministries and departments to enlist, by agreement with the MSSR Gosplan, repair-construction and construction subdivisions of the republic for the execution of restoration work on the basis of direct contracts with the appropriate organizations;

to carry out the financing of the restoration work and capital repair of destroyed buildings and installations in 1986-1987 on the basis of individual prices (without estimates) regardless of the cost of the projects, for work that has actually been carried out.

The Moldavian Republic office of the USSR Bank for Financing Capital Investments and the Moldavian Republic office of the USSR State Bank must provide for the financing of repair and restoration work for the indicated projects and installations in accordance with the acts for completed work.

The MSSR State Committee for Construction Affairs, together with the ministries and departments, with the involvement of the planning organizations of the republic, must secure, prior to 15 September, the inspection and the issue of expert findings on the buildings and installations that have sustained damage. In so doing, [they must] categorically prohibit, in order to avoid unfortunate cases, the exploitation of damaged facilities. They must take measures to accelerate the development of planning estimates for projects where this is dictated by necessity.

The MSSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, on the basis of the calculations of the requirements of cement, rolled metal products, and other materials being allocated on a quota basis, must, at the earliest possible date, decide in the union organs the question of the allocation of additional resources and secure their delivery to the places of repair and restoration work.

The MSSR Gosplan must immediately determine the sources for covering the needs of the regions that have suffered from the earthquake in regard to building materials, prefabricated reinforced concrete, and must take concrete decisions to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake.

The State Agroindustrial Committee, the ministries of the building materials industry and local industry, and the other ministries and departments of the republic must take measures in regard to the round-the-clock work and above-plan production of building materials (cement, slate, koteltso [not further identified], brick, and others) and secure their delivery to construction and construction and repair organizations for the execution of work in regard to the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake.

The MSSR Ministry of Motor Transport, the Moldavian Railway Administration, the ministries, state committees, and departments of the republic must secure the uninterrupted delivery of construction goods to the places of destination and organize the efficient utilization of the means of transportation that are being made available for these purposes by the military units of the Odessa Military District and by the organizations of the MSSR Central Committee of the Voluntary Society for Cooperation With the Armed Forces.

The ispolkoms of the city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies must determine storing places and secure the uninterrupted receiving, unloading and safety of the materials.

The Moldavian CP gorkoms and raykoms, the ispolkoms of the city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies, the ministries, state committees and departments of the republic, and the organs of People's Control must strictly observe the purposeful and efficient utilization of the material and financial resources that are being allocated for the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake and their expenditure, above all, for the restoration of housing and facilities connected with consumer services, as well as the deadlines and the quality of repair and construction work.

The Moldavian CP gorkoms and raykoms, the ispolkoms of the city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies, the Ministry of Construction, the Moldavian SSR Gosagroprom and the other ministries and departments of the republic, taking into account the consequences of the natural disaster, must take exhaustive for the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans for the introduction of apartment houses and dormitories, social and cultural, municipal and everyday services establishments, and must extend comprehensive assistance to the construction organizations at the local level in the realization of this task.

The ministries of trade and of consumer services, the Moldavian Union of Consumer Cooperatives, and other organizations, which have a trade network and and consumer services, [must] set going the regular work of the enterprises and



organizations within their jurisdiction, having devoted special attention to the questions of providing the population with hot food, basic necessities, and services connected with the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake. The MSSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, the Moldavian Union of Consumer Cooperatives, and the ispolkoms of the city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies [must] organize the immediate sale of construction materials to citizens, whose house construction suffered from the natural disaster and notify the population about the places of their sale.

The State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, the ministries of the construction materials industry and of local industry, the MSSR State Agroindustrial Committee [must] secure the ahead-of-schedule delivery of building materials allotted in accordance with market resources to the cities and rayons of the republic which suffered most from the earthquake.

Note was taken of the slowness and red tape manifested by the Main Administration of the MSSR Main Administration of State Insurance in the investigation and payment of insurance compensation to agricultural enterprises, organizations of consumer cooperatives, and citizens for insured property that perished and was damaged as the result of the earthquake. It was suggested to this department to significantly increase this work with the enlistment, if necessary, of specialists from other sectors of the national economy.

It was recommended to the editorial boards of newspapers, journals, television, and radio broadcasting to broadly illuminate the course of the work in regard to the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake and to disseminate in every conceivable way the patriotic undertakings and initiatives of the labor collectives in regard to searching for and bringing into operation reserves for the quickest restoration of productive and social establishments, the securing of a high work rhythm and the overfulfillment of the plans and socialist obligations of the first year of the 12th Five-Year Plan.

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The Moldavian CP Central Committee and the MSSR Council of Ministers expressed the firm conviction that the party gorkoms and raykoms, the ministries and departments of the republic, the ispolkoms of the city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies, the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, the labor collectives of the enterprises and organizations, industry, agriculture, construction, transportation, and the services sphere, and all workers, will respond with shock work to the concern of the party and the government, will secure the unconditional fulfillment of personal and collective plans and socialist obligations, and will demonstrate an attitude of special responsibility and high duty in regard to the fulfillment of urgent measures to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake and to prepare the national economy, the available housing, and the engineering services for the impending fall and winter period.

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### NOVEMBER GEORGIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE BURO REPORTS

#### Industrial, Railroad, Social Work

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Nov 86 p 1

[Article: "In the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] At the meeting held on 4 November the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro reviewed the course of fulfillment of the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the development of machine building and increased production of technological equipment for the food and processing sectors. It noted that, despite certain positive work performed in this direction by the production association "Gruzipishchemash", many developments do not ensure a significant improvement in the level of technical equipment of the food sectors within the agroindustrial complex and are not distinguished by high quality of fulfillment. The Georgian CP Central Committee Buro demanded that the association's general director, CPSU member G. Tsintsadze, take immediate measures for modernizing enterprises, accelerating the production of current high productivity and reliable technology for the processing industry, and warned him of his personal responsibility for the unconditional realization of the demands of the directive organs.

The Georgian CP Communist Party Buro heard the report of the party group organizer from the hot sector of the pipe rolling shop at the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant, G. Buishvili. It noted the positive work of the party group on improving the quality of production and on the economical expenditure of material resources. The communists of the party group, having spoken out with a valuable initiative, spearheaded the collective's struggle for improving technological production, for the most complete application of capacities, and for strengthening the regimen of economy. This allowed the brigade to successfully realize their plan tasks, ensure the stable growth of labor productivity by one percent, and reduce the production cost by 0.5 percent.

It was noted that the administration and the plant's party committee are drawing the necessary conclusions from the publication of the newspaper ZARYA VOSTOKA, which was subsequently upheld by PRAVDA. However, all this work requires greater activization and orientation toward the end results. The adopted resolution recommends that the republic's party committees comprehensively improve the management of the lower party segments and increase the role of the rank-and-file

communists in implementing at every work site the course set by the 27th CPSU Congress for accelerating social and economic development in the struggle for technical progress and high quality production, and against waste and mismanagement.

Having heard the information presented by the chief of the Transcaucasian Railroad, CPSU member Z. Papav, on the course of fulfillment of the Georgian CP Central Committee resolution entitled "On Introducing the Work Experience of the Party Organizations and Labor Collectives of the Belorussian Railroad for Accelerating the Growth Rate of Labor Productivity at the Transcaucasian Railroad," the Georgian CP Central Committee Buro noted that the management, the primary party organizations and the labor collectives are performing inadequate work on the application of leading labor methods.

The management of the Transcaucasian Railroad, the primary party organizations of the Samtredskiy and Tbilisi sections, and the Zakdorprofsoyuz [Transcaucasian Railroad Trade Union] were ordered to comprehensively step up their work on improving the organization and management of transport processes. The appropriate party gorkoms and raykoms were told to strengthen their control over the course of introduction of leading experience, to ensure the involvement of all the railroad labor collectives in this work, and to participate directly in solving the problems of placement of liberated workers.

The Georgian CP Central Committee Buro heard the information presented by Georgian SSR First Deputy Minister of Local Industry O. Suladze on the state of consumer goods production and obligated the management of this ministry to reorganize the style and methods of operation, to overcome stagnation in the sector, to increase production with the application of local raw materials, and to achieve an increase in the output and expansion in the assortment of products which are in high public demand. The Gosplan, Gossnab, Mintorg, Tsekavshiri and other interested republic organs were given the appropriate assignments on rendering specific aid to the ministry in the matter of improving overall production-management activity.

The resolution of the Georgian CP Central Committee and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers entitled "On Measures for the Continued Socio-Economic Development of the City of Zugdidi and Zugdidskiy Rayon" was adopted.

The secretariat meeting reviewed and approved the coordinated submitted by the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, Minvuz [Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education] and party Institute of History under the Georgian CP Central Committee. This was the plan for scientific-research work on current problems in the social sciences for 1986-1990 in light of the directives of the 27th Party Congress, the decisions of the April and October (1985) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on the journal KOMMUNIST, and the positions and conclusions contained in M. S. Gorbachev's speech presented at the All-Union Conference of Social Sciences Department Heads.

The work of the Adzhar ASSR party organization on realizing the program for the development of consumer goods production for the years 1986-2000 was also examined. Having recognized the work of the Georgian CP Adzhar obkom to be inadequate in this direction, the secretariat of the Georgian CP Central Committee suggested to the party, soviet and economic management organs of the autonomous republic that they take immediate measures to increase production, expand the assortment and improve the quality of consumer goods.

The meeting of the Georgian CP Central Committee Buro and Secretariat also reviewed other questions associated with the socio-political and economic life of the republic.

#### Work of Kirovskiy Raykom Criticized

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 13 Nov 86 p 1

[Article: "In the Georgian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] At its regular meeting held on 11 November, the Georgian CP Central Committee Buro reviewed and adopted the outlines of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Georgian SSR and the republic State Budget for 1987. It was noted that the plan outlines provide for strengthening and continued development of the achieved positive shifts in economic and cultural construction on the basis of a radical reorganization of national economic management, increased effectiveness of social production, and application of intensive management methods.

At the same time, it was pointed out that there is a definite imbalance between the demands of the national economy for certain types of resources and the possibilities for satisfying these demands, as well as incomplete application of material and financial resources by the ministries and departments in the work of developing the social and cultural spheres. The republic's Council of Ministers was given the task of working out plan outlines with consideration for the opinions expressed and submitting them for review at the regular session of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The Georgian CP Central Committee Buro discussed the question of serious shortcomings in the work of the Kirovskiy party raykom in the city of Tbilisi on ensuring party and state discipline and in the struggle against negative occurrences.

It was noted that recently a situation of permissiveness has arisen in the rayon, a tolerance for various abuses, a show of prosperity. This has led to gross disruptions in the standards of party life and socialist legality, to huge misappropriations of state property, to bribery and eyewash, and to a deterioration of the moral-psychological climate in many of the labor collectives. All this is to a significant degree determined by serious shortcomings in the style and methods of party management on the part of the Kirovskiy party raykom and its buro, by a slighting of criticism and self-criticism, and by an inability to organize work on strengthening discipline and intensifying the struggle against infractions. Serious deviations from the party principles of working with the cadres have been allowed. There have been instances of lack of collectivity, absence of openness, protectionism and nepotism, as a result of which dishonest and unqualified individuals were promoted to management positions.

The party raykom is not performing satisfactory work in restructuring the organizational and political work in light of the decisions of the 27th Party Congress and the June (1986) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The work of the Kirovskiy party raykom on ensuring party state discipline and in the struggle against negative occurrence was deemed unsatisfactory. Party raykom First Secretary L. Lomidze was dismissed from her duties and given a strict reprimand for failing to provide proper management of the party committee, for gross infractions in personnel selection and placement, for patronage of workers accused of unseemly actions, leading to the creation of an unhealthy moral-psychological climate in the rayon. This reprimand was entered into her work record.

The Tbilisi party gorkom was told to review the question of responsibility of other rayon management workers guilty of allowing infractions, and to take the necessary measures for strengthening management and radically improving the style and methods of operation of the rayon's management organs in light of the CPSU Central Committee's requirements on reorganization.

The resolution adopted on this question will be published in the press.

CPSU members, chairmen of the Zestafonskiy and Adigenskiy Soviet of People's Deputies rayispolkoms L. Gvelesiani and T. Petashvili presented reports on the course of reorganization of work at the cultural-educational institutions in light of the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress and the appropriate resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee. Having noted the outlined tendencies for improving the material-technical base of the cultural-enlightenment institutions and their increased role in organizing the leisure time of the workers, the Georgian CP Central Committee buro also pointed out the shortcomings in satisfying the cultural needs of the population and in expanding active forms of club work, amateur associations, special interest clubs, paid services, and scientific-technical circles. These are largely determined by serious omissions in the training of cultural-enlightenment work personnel, by the slow reorganization of their thinking, and by the shortcomings in management of these processes within the scope of the regions.

The Georgian CP Central Committee Buro found the work performed by the Zestafonskiy and Adigenskiy Soviet of People's Deputies rayispolkoms to be inadequate in this direction and ordered them to accelerate the reorganization of the work of cultural enlightenment institutions, to give constant attention to questions of development of the social-cultural sphere and the introduction of new forms of work, and to increase the responsibility of village councils and farm managers in the work of organizing the cultural leisure time of the workers.

Having reviewed the cases of abuse and gross disruptions uncovered in the activity of the vocational-technical schools in Terzholskiy, Lanchkhutskiy and Makharadzevskiy rayons, the Georgian CP Central Committee buro stressed that these shortcomings have become possible as a result of weakening of control and management on the part of the appropriate party raykoms, republic rayispolkoms and Gosprofobr [State Committee on Vocational-Technical Education] and as a result of a decline in the fighting spirit of the primary party organizations and a casual, irresponsible attitude of the members of pedagogical collectives to their work duties. The Georgian CP Central Committee buro found the work of the GSSR Gosprofobr, the Lanchkhutskiy, Makharadzevskiy and Terzholskiy party raykoms and the rayispolkoms to be unsatisfactory in managing the activities of the indicated schools.

It was suggested to the obkoms, gorkoms, Georgian CP raykoms, and ispolkoms of the Soviets of People's Deputies that they delve deeply into the activity of the vocational-technical schools, increase the responsibility of the party organizations and pedagogical collectives for the state of affairs in the schools, and give increased attention to the selection, placement and training of personnel for educational institutions.

A summary was presented of the massive public on-site investigation into preparations for work under winter conditions.

The resolution of the Georgian CP Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers entitled "On Measures for Further Improving Production Conditions at Enterprises, in Organizations, Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes of the Georgian SSR" was adopted.

Other current questions associated with the socio-political and economic life of the republic were also discussed at the meeting.

#### Kirovskiy Raykom Cadre, Discipline Policy

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 Nov 86 pp 1,3

[Article: "When the Responsibility for Discipline is Ignored"]

[Excerpts] The Georgian CP Central Committee Buro discussed the question of serious shortcomings in the work of the Kirovskiy party raykom in the city of Tbilisi on ensuring party and state discipline and in the struggle against negative occurrences.

It was noted that recently in the rayon there have been widespread cases of various abuses, mark-ups, and eyewash in almost all sectors of the national economy. There have been numerous cases of large misappropriations of state property and instances of bribery. The moral-psychological climate has deteriorated in many labor collectives. All this was determined to a significant degree by the serious shortcomings in the style of party management on the part of the party raykom and its buro, by a scornful attitude toward openness, criticism and self-criticism, and by the inability to properly organize work on strengthening discipline and combatting infractions.

The rayon party committee allows gross deviations from party principles on work with the cadres. Instead of personnel selection exclusively by political, business and moral qualities, protectionism and nepotism have become established. As a result, dishonest and unworthy people have acquired management positions and have subsequently embarked on a path of deception of the state and abuse of their positions. Such managers were placed in a privileged position, outside of control, and their improper actions were covered up. Moreover, often the raykom party buro and its first secretary L. Lomidze have even patronized workers with a doubtful reputation and accused of unseemly actions. Such an atmosphere of permissiveness and infallibility which has arisen around certain managers has facilitated the actual rebirth of the cadres.



This is visibly evident in the case of the crime committee on 20 August 1986 at the apartment of "Pirimze" Association Director D. Kvlividze. Seeing her off on vacation, former shoe repair shop foreman Z. Chavchanidze fatally wounded photo and sound recording studio operator A. Chodrishvili during an argument with assault. This crime was the result of a whole series of gross infractions characterizing the work of the association director, who enjoyed the special favor of the party raykom and personally of the first secretary.

In the course of the past six years, no serious infractions have been uncovered at the initiative of the party raykom. Yet investigations conducted by the Ministries of Consumer Services and Internal Affairs disclosed gross miscalculations and abuses, mark-ups and misappropriations, eyewash, deals without goods, overcharging customers, etc. According to the materials of these investigations, the party raykom first secretary, contrary to the outlines presented in the resolutions, tried in every way possible to lead the association director away from his responsibilities. As a result, unjustified liberal decisions were made. The efforts of the rayon committee on people's control to come to the bottom of the situation which had arisen in "Pirimza" also were not supported in the raykom.

The practice of patronage on the part of the party raykom for the persons who had compromised themselves can also be seen in regard to other management workers. There has been more than one case where communist managers committing criminally punishable acts have been shielded from party responsibility. Thus, when the raykom buro reviewed the person question of leather goods association director V. Mamardashvili, who was accused of mark-ups and eyewash, it limited its actions merely to issuing him a strict reprimand and recording it in his work record card.

The personal question of former "Amirani" factory director R. Akhidzhanova, who was freed from criminal responsibility only by amnesty, was not examined at all. She was transferred to another management capacity. The demand of the party raykom sectorial department that her case be reviewed by the primary party organization was suppressed personally by the first secretary.

Severe infractions of state discipline were discovered at the Tbilisi television Plant "Ekran". Serious improprieties facilitating abuse also took place here in the organization of recordkeeping on those in need of improved housing conditions. However, the party raykom and rayispolkom did not react to this as they should have. The materials were forwarded to the rayon procurator's office five months after the fact, which facilitated new abuses. Several of the plant workers were brought to criminal responsibility for taking bribes in return for apartment assignments. Among these was former partkom secretary G. Pataraya.

The improper style of operation of the party raykom and its buro is determined by the disruptions in standards of management collectivity, absence of openness, weakening of ties with the party active membership, and disregard for its opinions. Often even the members of the party raykom buro were not even informed in a timely manner on the decisions made on important cadre questions. Only a small circle of candidates for management positions were considered.

There are serious infractions also in the selection of cadres to the apparatus of the party raykom, the rayispolkom, and the trade union and Komsomol committees.

There are numerous cases of selecting workers by patronage, by the principle of person friendship and devotion, or by association of countrymen. No consideration was given here to the specifics of the rayon, where a large number of Minlegprom enterprises and organizations were concentrated. Among 17 responsible raykom workers, not one had the proper education or work experience in this sector. On the whole throughout the rayon there is noted a tendency toward unjustified transfer of personnel to management duties from other regions of the city or even other parts of the republic, while the growth of the local cadres was artificially suppressed.

The system of selecting secretaries of primary party organizations does not stand up to criticism. Some of them, who have been unjustifiably recommended by the party raykom, were even brought to criminal responsibility. There have also been repeated incidents where secretaries of primary party organizations who could not handle the responsibilities placed upon them were transferred to head management positions. Thus, the party raykom persistently nominated M. Godziashvili as an economic manager, even though he had failed in his work during his term as party organization secretary at the "Elektrosvarka" Plant. His candidacy was most substantially rejected four times by various ministries and departments. The raykom sections also had serious objections. Nevertheless, he was appointed director of the soap-making plant, where there was subsequently a major case of misappropriation, and the director was brought to criminal responsibility.

The work of the rayispolkom on questions of selection and placement of cadres is also poorly controlled. Thus, in February of 1979, L. Gogeliya was appointed as rayispolkom legal consultant through patronage. She had neither a higher education nor appropriate work experience. After a year she is transferred to the position of director of the section on housing record keeping and appointment, then to the position of chairman of the "Krtsanisi" microrayon soviet, and later to the position of rayispolkom deputy chairman.

The results of such cadre policy are serious shortcomings and omissions in the work of the rayispolkom, which is extremely slow in reorganizing its work. It does not ensure the fulfillment of the functions assigned to the Soviets or efficient control over the work of the apparatus and the subordinate services. Gross disruptions in maintaining housing legislation have become the practice here and there is no struggle against negative occurrences in various spheres of life in the rayon.

Gross deviations were allowed by the party raykom in acceptance of candidates to the CPSU. Persons of questionable reputation, and even those with a criminal record were accepted as candidates for party membership through patronage. In doing so, the social position, biographical and other data on the incoming candidates were knowingly distorted, and the CPSU Directive requirements were disrupted.

The Georgian CP Central Committee Buro concluded that the number of complaints about the work of party, soviet, administrative and management organs of the rayon was increasing, as well as the number of complaints about the improper

conduct of management workers. The actions of the party raykom in responding to written and verbal appeals of citizens are not systematic. There is no study of the reasons giving rise to the complaints, and a tendentious approach is often taken toward the questions raised in them. Moreover, often rayon managers intentionally concealed rather troubling facts about abuses in various organizations. Thus, a party raykom first secretary who had been informed of the most serious infractions within the Museum of People's Friendship committed by its director T. Badurashvili not only did not take the appropriate measures, but also did not inform the superior agencies about them.

The party raykom's restructuring of the organizational and political work with consideration for the requirements of the 27th Party Congress is unsatisfactory. The main thing is not being achieved--the transfer of the center of gravity to the lower segments, the increased responsibility of the cadres for their assigned task, and the strengthening of executive control. The raykom plenums and party meetings have not yet created an atmosphere of business-like, frank exchange of opinions. Many communist speeches do not contain self-critical or principled evaluations. In the last 5 years, not once has there been any criticism addressed at the buro members and secretaries in charge of the party raykom sections. The rayon committee also remained outside of criticism on the part of the Tbilisi party gorkom for a long time.

The party raykom does not practice comprehensive investigations of the primary party organizations. In the last 2 years, not once has the work of the shop organizations, the party groups, or the state of fulfillment of party tasks been studied. For a long time the work of the party organizations within the system of the Society for the Blind, of trade, consumer services and transport in fact remained outside of control.

The necessary coordination in the activity of the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and the economic management and law enforcement organs at key sectors is not provided in the rayon. The fighting spirit of the primary party organizations and the role of the labor collectives in the unswerving adherence by every communist and every worker to the standards and principles of the socialist way of life are being weakly encouraged. Questions of ideological provision for the formulation of a healthy climate in the rayon and for the mobilization of the efforts of communists and workers toward the struggle against negative occurrences are being underestimated.

The work of the committee on people's control and the rayon's administrative agencies lacks the necessary principle and aggressiveness. The absence of proper party leadership of these agencies reduces their role and responsibility in bringing about order and strengthening discipline. They do not show the necessary initiative, often act in the role of bystanders, rarely pose questions in a principled manner or bring a task to its conclusion.

The situation which has arisen is largely the result of improper management methods by the party raykom First Secretary L. Lomidze and her negative business and personal qualities. They are manifested in inconsistency of actions, excessive self-assurance, stubbornness, poor reaction to criticism, a tolerant attitude toward servility and flattery, and the desire to solve problems without consulting with other people or listening to their opinions.

A good portion of responsibility lies also with the members of the party raykom buro who do not take principled positions on eliminating the existing shortcomings, and sometimes themselves allowed various infractions. A business-like style of

operations and attitudes has not become established in the buro. There is no high mutual exactingness or collective responsibility for the state of affairs. Self complacency, smugness and an uncritical evaluation of shortcomings have not been eliminated.

The secretaries and party raykom sections do not know how to analyze in depth the processes which are taking place. The decisions which are made generally bear a declarative character and do little to improve the state of affairs. In 6 years the party raykom has not publicized the work of a single party organization on a specific direction of party activity.

In the adopted resolution the Georgian CP Central Committee buro stressed that serious miscalculations in the work of the party raykom have become possible due to insufficient exactingness and principle in evaluating the work of the party committee, as well as patronage of some of its management workers on the part of the Tbilisi party gorkom.

The work of the Kirovskiy party raykom on ensuring party state discipline and in the struggle against negative occurrences was found to be unsatisfactory and not corresponding to the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress. Party raykom First Secretary L. Lomidze was dismissed from her duties for failure to provide proper management of the party committee, for gross disruptions in the selection and placement of cadres, and for patronage of workers accused of unseemly acts, which led to the creation of an unhealthy moral-psychological situation in the rayon. She was also given a strict reprimand, with entry into her work record.

The Tbilisi party gorkom was assigned the task of reviewing the question of responsibility by the chairman of the Kirovskiy rayispolkom and other members of the party raykom buro and rayon management workers who were guilty of allowing infractions or who showed lack of principle in their evaluations, and taking necessary measures to strengthen the management and improve the style and methods of operation of the rayon's management organs in light of the CPSU Central Committee's requirements on reorganization.

Considering the serious shortcomings in the work of certain party committees in the city of Tbilisi which have recently come to light, the party gorkom was told to improve its style of management, to overcome its superficial, inadequately critical approach and sometimes its liberal evaluation of the existing disruptions and shortcomings, and to affirm an overall condition of high organization, discipline and responsibility--the decisive factors in accelerating reorganization. Particular attention must be given to the in-depth study of the proper staffing of party, soviet and other management agencies in the city and its rayons.

The obkoms, gorkoms and party raykoms were told to ensure overall strengthening of party and state discipline, strengthening of the responsibility of the cadres for the fulfillment of their assigned responsibilities, and a high level of openness, criticism and self-criticism in the work of all the party organizations.

## Reports-Elections Results, Quality

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 Nov 86 pp 1,2

[Article: "In the Georgian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] At the meeting held on 25 November, the Georgian CP Central Committee buro examined the question of the results of reports-election meetings in the republic's primary party organizations and the realization of the critical comments and proposals submitted at them. It was noted that on the whole the reports-election campaign took place on a high organizational and moral-political level, in a setting of broad intra-party democracy and under the sign of criticism and self-criticism, with increased communist participation. The reports and elections were an exacting verification of how the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 27th Georgian Communist Party Congress are being implemented in practice at the lower party levels, of how the process of reorganization is proceeding and how the reasons inhibiting it and the present-day shortcomings are being overcome. At the meetings, a matter-of-fact and specific discussion was held on strengthening the influence of the party organizations over the solution of key problems in accelerating socio-economic development.

At the same time, the reports-election meetings showed that certain republic party organizations do not yet sufficiently feel the sharp turn toward renovation of the forms and methods of operation. There are still instances of declarativeness and formalism, vagueness and superficiality in the management of a number of party committees at the lower party levels. The Central Committee Buro obliged the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms to thoroughly and self-critically analyze and publicize the results of the reports-election meetings, to regularly discuss the course of realization of critical comments and proposals expressed by communists at these meetings, to concentrate the efforts of the primary party organizations on successfully completing the first year of the 12th Five-Year Plan and creating a sound basis for effective work in the upcoming years, to ensure the continued increase in the capacity of the lower party segments and their activity in the struggle against all sorts of negative occurrences, drunkenness and alcoholism and non-labor profits, and to increase the demand placed on CPSU members for fulfilling directive requirements.

Information was presented by managers of Minelektrotekhprom [Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry] enterprises located on the republic's territory, by CPSU members comrades Z. Chivadze, G. Gzirishvili, T. Nozadze, and R. Suladze on the state of readiness of the Tbilisi plants--the Electric Locomotive Building Plant imeni V. I. Lenin, "Elektropuskatel", "Mikrodvigatel", "Elektrosvarka" for work under conditions of state acceptance of production. The management and the party organizations of the above-mentioned enterprises were advised to intensify preliminary work for the introduction of state acceptance of production effective in January 1987, closely tying it in with improvement of the economic management mechanism on the principles of full cost accounting, self financing and self recovery.

The Georgian CP Central Committee buro heard the report of CPSU member and general director of the Tbilisi Production Association imeni 50th Anniversary of the USSR comrade Sh. Shioshvili on work under new conditions of economic management



and noted the results which have been achieved, At the same time, the association's administration and party committee do not always approach the evaluation of their activity in a self-critical manner and make poor use of the capacities for socialist competition under the new conditions of economic management. The association's directorship and party committee were advised to intensify their work on developing planning, cost accounting and price formation, on the introduction of new engineering and technology, and on the effective application of the capacities of its branches.

Having heard the report presented by CPSU member and Georgian SSR Minister of Trade comrade A. Movsesyan on the course of preparations at the republic's trade organizations for work under the new conditions of economic management, the Central Committee buro acknowledged the organizational work performed in this direction to be insufficient. Additional measures were outlined for speeding up preparations and creating the necessary conditions for changing the system over to new conditions of economic management.

The Georgian CP Central Committee buro discussed the question on the state of control over quality of consumer goods in the republic's trade organizations. It was noted at the buro meeting that the Ministry of Trade and the administration of Tsekavshiri, as well as their subordinate organizations, have not drawn the proper conclusions from criticism on questions of intensifying control over the quality of consumer goods. Control over the quality of goods has been weakened on the part of the ministries of the light, local, timber and wood processing industries, the Ministry of Social Security, bakers products, and the republic Gosagroprom [State Committee on Agricultural Production].

The main administration of the GSSR Ministry of Trade's State Trade Inspection is not taking effective measures for strengthening control over product quality, limiting itself merely to establishing the facts. Proper quality control has not been established on the part of the Georgian republic administration of Gosstandart [State Committee on Standards] and other control organs.

The Georgian CP Central Committee buro warned the managers of a number of ministries and departments of the need for radically reorganizing work in the sphere of intensifying quality control of consumer goods.

The Central Committee buro discussed the question of students from Georgia studying in VUZes in the city of Kalinin, and gave a sharp and principled evaluation of cases of artificial mark-up of grades for students at certain vocational-technical schools, resulting in their acceptance to VUZes without having to take entrance exams. The materials on this question will be published.

The Georgian CP Central Committee Secretariat heard the report presented by CPSU member and general director of the scientific-production association "Elva", comrade V. Avaliani, on work for further improving the technical level and quality of equipment.

Having reviewed the cases of disruption of financial discipline at certain repair-construction organizations within the system of the Georgian SSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, the Georgian CP Central Committee secretariat



outlined measures for eliminating the shortcomings which have been discovered. The party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms were told to intensify their struggle against cases of localism and irrational expenditure of state budget funds, and to increase the responsibility of the managers of local Soviet ispolkoms for the normal functioning of repair-construction organizations located on their territory.

The meeting of the Georgian CP Central Committee buro and secretariat also reviewed other questions associated with the national economic and socio-political life of the republic.

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### UZBEK PARTY COMMITTEES MUST FOLLOW UP DECISIONS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 3 September 1986 carries on page 1 an 800-word lead editorial entitled "The Effective Force of a Decision" which points out that producing decisions and ensuring their execution is a basic means of ensuring party leadership over economic and cultural construction. Unfortunately, there remain Uzbek party committees that reach decisions in confusion or a purely formal manner. For example, the Tashkent Gorkom Buro discussed the serious deficiencies in the work of the Glavtashkentstroy, which has not met its plans for acceleration of growth of production capabilities because it neglects specialization and expansion of its construction trusts and is slack to introduce progressive methods of planning. Its party organization has discussed various problems at meetings, but in most cases has failed to investigate whether its decisions were carried out.

Some party committees cannot free themselves from issuing vague decisions that spout empty phrases like "must be increased" and "must be ensured" which have no effect on the situation concerned. They must not forget that only when the tasks and timetable for completion are clearly defined and communists are designated by name to be responsible can the effectiveness of decisions be ensured. Leaders must keep in mind the educational consequences of the decisions they make. They must not adopt formalistic or coercive tactics in their measures. It is the duty of each party committee to strengthen worker initiative through the thoroughness and authenticity of its decisions.

### MORE CRITICISM NEEDED IN UZBEK PARTY ACTIVITIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 7 September 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial entitled "Powerful Weapon" which states that since the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, many party organizations have increased the role of criticism in their work and have established a practice of listening to the opinions of the working masses. And since the 21st Uzbek CP Congress, meetings of workers, communists, activists, and party committees have analyzed how plan assignments are being carried out, discussed shortcomings, and taken steps to correct them in a fair, open, and party-minded atmosphere of criticism and self-criticism.

In the last 8 months definite progress has been made in republic industry and agriculture. However, as is evident from meetings of republic party activists and party committees, some layers of cadres still have not grasped the importance of restructuring their work. The critical spirit of some raykom meetings is weak. The Tashkent Gorkom and city raykoms still have not reached the necessary decisions to respond to workers' criticisms and dissatisfaction with product quality. The Dzhizak Gorkom does not pay serious attention to the critical opinions of communists. A number of party committees have not taken the necessary measures arising from criticisms concerning animal husbandry. Some party committees ignore criticism expressed by the radio, television, and press, and do not take practical measures in response. Healthy, objective, and just criticism has an extremely important role in establishing a responsible attitude toward work and creating an atmosphere of intolerance for backwardness, stagnation, and lack of concern. However, today it is not enough to point out and condemn shortcomings in socioeconomic life or cases of irresponsibility, neglect, or apathy, and workmen, loafers, and parasites. Action must be taken to correct such deficiencies. Bolshevik straightforwardness must be applied to one and all. Every leader is obligated by the media. No official and no area of work is immune from criticism. However, criticism that does not have in mind some practical goal or constructive purpose is useless and even harmful. Party committees must curb excessive praising, pomposity, and covering up of shortcomings, and encourage healthy criticism from every communist and worker.

#### UZBEK PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS HOLD MEETINGS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 14 September 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial entitled "Reports and Elections by Party Organizations" which states that the republic's 16,276 shop party organizations and 19,375 groups have concluded report and election meetings and the 12,264 primary party organizations have begun theirs.

Communists in the party organization are urged to express their opinions on restructuring, criticize shortcomings, name those who cause deficiencies, and demand improvements from themselves and comrades. Party organizations must take steps to increase the activism of communists, develop principled criticism, and create an atmosphere for an open exchange of opinions. Meetings should discuss the work of RAPO's and raykom agricultural departments and results achieved in the fight against drunkenness and unearned income. Party committees must draw correct conclusions from the just-concluded meetings of lower party links. These showed that complacency, neglect, and outdated work styles continue in places, and there is insufficient compliance with party demands for implementing the principles of collective leadership and increasing criticism, control, and responsibility for work.

Too few leaders of the Khorezm Obkom took part in meetings of lower links, thereby weakening their leadership. Party committees must guard against a repetition of such errors and shortcomings. Secretaries, buro members, and apparatus workers of city and rayon party committees must help in organizing and personally participate in these meetings. They must analyze them, correct shortcomings, and help introduce the proposals and suggestions of communists.

## UZBEK PARTY ORGANIZATIONS MUST RESTRUCTURE WORK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI IN UZBEK on 26 September 1986 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial entitled "The Responsibility To Restructure" which states that republic primary party organizations which understand the need to restructure proceed energetically to motivate workers to increase production and product quality and strengthen order and discipline. However, the restructuring efforts of party organizations in Syrdarya, Kashkadarya, Dzhizak, and Karakalpakistan are too weak and slow, and have a bad effect on production and discipline. Restructuring requires that everyone expend all his energy and ability in carrying out his own task, and not interfere in the work of others. Primary party organizations must increase their independence, initiative, and militancy.

## IMPROVEMENTS DEMANDED OF UZBEK PARTY PROPAGANDISTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 27 September 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial entitled "Party Propagandist" which points out the difficulty of mastering Marxist-Leninist methods of evaluating the complex processes of contemporary life without increasing the level of ideological and theoretical knowledge. The 93,000 republic communists engaged in propagating and explaining party doctrines and Soviet policies play an important role in this. The new study year in the political education system will concentrate on problems of accelerating socioeconomic development. Party organizations have reviewed the contingent of participants and are conducting attestation and retraining of propagandists. The most experienced economists, engineers, and farm leaders with an ability to work with people have been tapped for leadership at political and economic education schools. Characteristic of the best propagandists in the system is the ability to work independently in increasing their theoretical knowledge and professional skills. Political education houses and offices must help lecturers and propagandists study independently. Analysis of last year's results shows that some party organizations did not place strict supervision over the effectiveness of instruction in places. Propagandists spoke in general terms without analysis of problems facing the economy and in dry terms on various theoretical issues. Party committees must not permit such negative phenomena as dogmatism, empty prattle, formalism, and paperwork to crop up in this study year.

9439/212

CSO: 1830/212

## RELIGION

### UZBEK HOLY SITE EXPOSED, RAYON MEASURES FOUND INSUFFICIENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 23 September 1986 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by A. Muhammadjonov entitled "Educational Work Must Bear Fruit" in which he discusses the site called Khoja Ubbon, located on a farm in Ramitan Rayon of Bukhara Oblast and considered holy by Uzbek Muslim pilgrims. According to the scholar Yahyo Ghulomov the name of the site, which includes a well and various buildings within a walled area, is derived from Khubbi, the name of the Zoroastrian water god.

Pilgrimages made to the grave of this "saint" are an example of how the beliefs of fire worshippers are preserved from ancient times by people addicted to superstition. In the 1950's and 1960's Ghulomov conducted archeological research in the steppe zones of Ramitan and Sverdlov Rayons and determined that the environs of Khoja Ubbon had abundant water and vegetation, and only recently turned into a steppe as the water sources dried up. Khoja Ubbon was a stopping place on an ancient caravan route, and at some point a well was dug there. As the Babkent River shifted away the water of the well grew bitter and salty. Nonetheless ignorant people continued to drink it and over time the site became considered as holy. Shaikhs (guardians of holy sites) connected the name of the Zoroastrian deity with the name of the Ubboniy Khojas.

At the end of the 14th century a brick cupola was built over the well and several buildings were erected around it for the shaikhs. All this enhanced its "holy" attributions. The number of pilgrims and cure-seekers increased, and the shaikhs and ishans spread legends about the "saint" in order to make more money from the gullible. One religious fake named Gulmurod Fozilov was brought to trial in 1984 for parasitism and accumulation of money through fraud at the site.

Pilgrims still frequent the site today, despite the extremely unsanitary conditions in the wellhouse. Unfortunately, such places are ignored by rayon party, soviet, and Komsomol organizations. The Ramitan Raykom states that between 1983 and 1986 it held 115 lectures and 285 talks and registered 25 mullahs and 4 fortune-tellers. But such measures mean little if young people continue to go to mosques and holy places. The rayon party aktiv and rayispolkom meet regularly to review the problem, the oblast and rayon press publish critical materials exposing religious frauds, and talks are held

with believers to try to convince them of their error. But this campaigning is not producing the desired results. Wherever superstition is high it is necessary to carry out a militant propaganda effort that demonstrates the superiorities of the Soviet way of life and exposes the vestiges of the past that conflict with it.

#### UZBEK RAYON SCORED FOR INACTION ON FRAUD AT MONUMENT SITE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 28 September 1986 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by correspondent N. Naimov entitled "Lack of Responsibility" in which he discusses the holy site of the tomb of Bahovaddin in Kagan Rayon of Bukhara Oblast, which has attracted a number of fortune-tellers and folk healers. Such parasites have appeared in Sarayon, Shekhon, Sarbozoer, and Qasriorifon Villages on the territories of the Kagan Sovkhoz and Kommunist Kolkhoz. For example, Fazolat Sharopova makes a lot of money off gullible people. Every Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday cars from Bukhara, Naovi, Samarkand, Khorezm, and Kashkadarya Oblasts are lined up like storks at her gate. She has her "patients" make 11 pilgrimages to Bahovaddin's tomb before they can expect "salvation" from their woes. Unfortunately, not a single person who has consulted her has found salvation.

The Kagan Rayon Financial Department is not taking steps to register such frauds or restrict unofficial religious activities. Law and order organs are not taking legal action against people who make pilgrimages on work time or in state vehicles. Such deficiencies are the result of the apathy, indifference, and lack of concern of the Kagan Raykom toward atheistic education.

One of the reasons that those who live off unearned income have gathered around the tomb of Bahovaddin is that the site has been restored. Architect Ghaybulla Muhamedov, who has helped restore several monuments in Bukhara, says that some of them have turned into "milk cows" for parasites. The monuments are restored, roads leading to them are leveled and asphalted, the grounds are landscaped, and they are put on tourist routes. According to him the tomb of Bahovaddin has no religious connection at all, but is strictly a historical monument. It should serve the people, not clerics, seekers of unearned income, or parasites.

#### UZBEK FUNERAL CUSTOMS RAPPED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SANATI in Uzbek on 12 September 1986 carries on page 7 a 1,100-word article by Emin Usmon entitled "Heresies Masked as Religion" in which he discusses various funeral rites observed by Uzbek Muslims. One custom that is especially widespread in Samarkand, Dzhizak, Kashkadarya, and Surkhandarya Oblasts is the distribution of shirts, money, teaspoons, and soap to each person who attends a funeral, at costs to the bereaved of up to 3,000 rubles. A farmer earns only 50-60 rubles a month, and so must borrow in order to observe this custom.



It is truly astonishing that people living in the 20th century in a socialist society would be so carried away with a custom contrary to law and without any foundation in religion, and would not even question the harm or ignorance of the practice.

A few days after the funeral the custom of the "Seven" must be held. Relatives and all the neighborhood women attend this ceremony, called the Mavlud. The meaning of "mavlud" is the observance of the birthday of the prophet Muhammad. It is well known in Islamic history that the Mavlud was introduced several centuries after the death of Muhammad when a poet wrote a qasida (lyrical poem) in praise of the Prophet. It became a custom to read the qasida in the first month of every year of the Muslim calendar. In that case, what connection does the Mavlud have to someone who dies in the month of Safar or Ramadan? Who thought up the idea of holding the Mavlud in the home of the deceased? Obviously, people who think of nothing else than their own interests and who disguise themselves as religious, as well as the damlas and women who recite prayers at funerals and cannot sleep unless they eat the food of others, thought all this up.

After several more days the "Twenty" (a memorial normally held 20 days after death) is held. A sheep is slaughtered and a feast is prepared for up to 400 people. One of the relatives makes the bereaved promise to move to his or her home, and then another ceremony is held to collect money. There are singers and dancers and musicians, and any number of clerics who live in the name of religion and the Shariat but who do not refrain from filling their mouths and pockets. Such ceremonies and customs rarely take into consideration the deceased or the children he left behind who should be helped, whether by an expression of genuine sympathy or something tangible. The time has come to rid ourselves of such illnesses that are alien to human nature.

#### BRIDE PRICE CUSTOM WIDESPREAD AMONG UZBEKS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 3 September 1986 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by correspondent F. Zohidov entitled "The Bride Price and Value" in which he states that the bride price is an ugly sickness and a harmful vestige of the past that is based on viewing human value in mercenary terms. A letter from the Sotsializm Village Soviet of Gurlan Rayon to the editorial office complained that a bride price is being paid by the groom's family for young girls, its sum often reaching 10,000 rubles. A. Yoldoshev, chairman of the village soviet, replied that the soviet is implementing measures to fight vestiges of the past and develop the newest customs. It does not take part in the bride price custom and propagates against it. Yoldoshev's denial proves that the custom thrives. Moreover, it is known that when Yoldoshev's daughter was married, the groom's side helped pay the wedding expenses and bought the bride's dowry. The only possible interpretation of such largesse is the payment of a bride price.

In many places the outward form of this custom is changing. Often the bride's family is presented with valuable jewelry and other items as

"gifts," though in fact these demonstrate the purchasing power of the groom's family. Other letters to the editorial office confirm that in the last 7-8 years the sums paid as bride price have been increasing. This illness can not be eradicated by casting shame or blame. Public and administrative workers must take an activist stance and make a concerted effort to banish this illness.

#### CONFERENCE ON NEW, BACKWARD CUSTOMS IN KASHKADARYA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 18 September 1986 carries on page 4 a 600-word item entitled "An Important Problem of Social Development" which reports that the Commission for Sociological Research and Publication and Information Affairs under the Republic Council for Perfection of the Soviet Way of Life held a meeting in Karshi City of Kashkadarya Oblast to discuss problems in the elimination of backward customs, propagation of the Soviet way of life, and introduction of the newest customs. P.Q. Habibullayev, president of the Uzbek SSR vice president of the Academy, R. Rahmonov, secretary of the Kashkadarya Obkom, Academicians Yo. Toraqulov and I. Iskanderov, and L. Qayumov, chief editor of SOVET OZBEKISTONI, directed the attention of leaders of oblast party, soviet, and ideological organizations to the need to establish the Soviet way of life everywhere and increase atheistic education, especially among women. The group of scholars also toured enterprises, construction sites, and farms in the oblast to determine how party directives concerning ideological and political education work are being carried out. They found that Guzar Rayon is the most backward in the oblast in regard to raising the people's cultural level. Negative phenomena like spiritual impoverishment and the psychology of private ownership are widespread in this rayon and in the mountain villages of Dekhkanabad, Chirakchi, and Kamashi Rayons.

#### UZBEK RAYKOM HOLDS CONFERENCE ON ATHEISTIC EDUCATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 7 September 1986 carries on page 2 a 300-word item by an unnamed correspondent entitled "On the Path of Perfection" in which he reports that the Nishan Raykom of kashkadarya Oblast held a scientific conference on the development of atheistic education. Participants included secretaries of primary party and komsomol organizations, chairmen of city and village soviets, state farm deputy directors for cultural affairs, and atheistic lecturers. The conference focused on problems of raising the quality of atheistic lectures and disseminating the newest customs. Nishan Raykom Secretary O. Erkayeva stressed that there are numerous deficiencies in this area. Formalism prevails in atheistic education work. The organization of such work among Komsomol members and the fight against people who deify cemeteries are slack. At the conference measures were outlined to increase the effectiveness and productivity of lecture propaganda and atheistic education.

9439/12624

CSO: 1830/213

## RELIGION

### ADJARIAN ANTI-RELIGIOUS EFFORTS STILL INADEQUATE

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 24 Dec 86 p 2

[Article by Adjarian Obkom Secretary N. Dumbadze: "To Reach People's Hearts. Monitoring Implementation of the Decree"]

[Text] Exactly a year has passed since the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee examined the topic "The Adjarian Party Organization's Efforts in Regard to the Requirements of the CPSU Central Committee Decree on Strengthening Atheistic Indoctrination," deemed the work done in that regard to be unsatisfactory, and passed the appropriate decree on correcting the situation.

What has been done in that period of time to improve and restructure the work of carrying out the decree, and how effective has it been?

Pursuant to implementing the decree, the Adjarian obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms have drawn up integrated plans, undertaken numerous measures, stepped up party supervision of atheistic indoctrination, and are endeavoring to enhance responsibility in lower-level units and invigorate individual work with persons who incline toward religious belief. New, socialist customs are becoming more firmly established, also popular celebrations such as "Mothers Day," "Tbeloba," "Shuamtoba," "Kolkhoba," "Song and Labor Festivals," "Batumi: City of Brotherhood and Friendship," and others. Preparation for and holding of civil ceremonies are being improved constantly.

Yes, a great deal has been done, but the effectiveness of any endeavor is best determined by its end results. Hence, we will not dwell particularly on what has been done--especially since we still have a great deal to do and accomplish. The main job lies ahead. Practice has shown that religious festivals and customs do not by themselves disappear from the minds of some believers. It is, therefore, very important to explain their nature to people; it is essential to conduct systematic individual work within a well-organized framework.

In terms of ethnic make-up, Adjaria is special. Batumi has a functioning church and a mosque as well as several sectarian groups. Because we have rested on our laurels and slackened our vigilance, self-styled itinerant

clergymen have cropped up. Religious festivals are being celebrated in Dagva, Kveda Achkva, and Akhalsheni.

Greedy, self-styled clergymen have gone about in some villages reading the Mevlud and distributing "lucky charms" to fleece certain gullible believers. B. Bolkvadze of Khikhadziri and M. Kartsivadze of Shuakhevi were going from door to door, but their fraud has been publicly unmasked. Ali Tavdgiridze of Shuakhevi and Shalva Abuladze of Khulo had no religious education and knew nothing at all about religion, but they passed themselves off as God's servants anyway. Now finally they have seen that their actions were wrong, and they have publicly condemned their own activities in the rayon paper, confessing that they had been swindling people who were led astray, caught in the fog of religion.

The sectarians, too, have persisted stubbornly. Unfortunately, some of them wield influence over their family members, including children, conducting illegal religious rituals in the home, poisoning the minds of adolescents and depriving them of their childhood. For example, Pentecostal sect member Valeri Saikin's four children are students in school. He won't allow his children to go to places of entertainment, take part in mass events, or join Pioneer and Komsomol organizations. It is not, unfortunately, an isolated case. And although the teachers' collective and the Pioneer and Komsomol organizations are doing regular work with believers and their children, the efforts have not always yielded the desired results.

Our main task now, therefore, is to protect deluded people against superstition and deliver them from the opium of religion. Excellent results in this regard are being produced by individual work with believers and by public exposure of religious impostors.

And there are plenty of the latter. For example, citizens G. Tarusova and D. Karavan were caught distributing pictures on religious themes and books of a religious nature. Dozens of copies of prohibited literature were confiscated from them....

It should be noted that since the decree was passed by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, scientific-atheistic propaganda in Adjara has become much more concrete and vigorous. Party organs have not failed to react to a single backslider. The Khulo Raykom, for example, dealt properly with Didachara Secondary School teacher T. Khozrevanidze, who, instead of siding with ideological workers and doing his bit in the struggle against harmful vestiges of the past, himself chose the wrong path and christened his child in accordance with Moslem ritual. He has been expelled from the party. In Shuakhevi and Keda rayons, several men have been arrested for bigamy.

Village assemblies and party organization report-and-election meetings have focused much attention on the fight against harmful vestiges of the past. The Samoleti workers' assembly in Shuakhevi Rayon, for example, severely criticized Zabit Beridze, who five years ago or so publicly condemned religion--but in fact secretly continued his dark activities. The deception

practiced by Z. Beridze and his associates was exposed, and the people roundly condemned them.

Adjarian party organizations are also disturbed by the fact that here and there in highland districts we still encounter instances of male dominion over women, one of the ugliest and most vulgar vestiges of the past. Infringement of women's role in social life these days is, to say the least, a crime. At one time, Georgian women in Adjaria played no less a role than men in securing the survival of the native language and national honor. Women have always stood by the men and together carried life's burden. That's how it always has been and always will be.

But in Gordzhomi, unfortunately, there are still some men who will not permit female members of their families to enter the arena of life and to take active part in social activities. This was brought out clearly at the Gordzhomi Selsoviet workers' assembly, when Womens Committee Chairwoman Nazibrola Geladze (a teacher), tobacco farmer Nazi Davladze, and others fearlessly spoke out against these harmful vestiges.

This case was a bitter but valuable lesson to us. The assembly made it clear that we had neglected this matter, we had failed to look deeply into people's souls and give them active help; we had not always backed up words with practical steps. So we took a different approach. At subsequent meetings we actively involved certain Adjarian women who have become widely known for their creative and social endeavors. We arranged meetings, frank discussion, and held concerts. Later on we arranged excursions to various places of interest in Georgia for the women of Khulo, Shuakhevi, and Keda rayons. We took them to Tbilisi, Moscow, Leningrad--just about all over the country. They were able to see with their own eyes the beauty of our new life.

We also took note of the fact that in the Gordzhomi Selsoviet, with a population of over 5,000, not a single woman had a higher education. We checked carefully into the aspirations of local young people, worked individually with them, determined which ones wanted to continue their education, and even overcame their parents' resistance. This year, 10 girls from Gordzhomi are studying the foundations of science in the Batumi Pedagogical Institute, the teachers secondary school [peduchilishche], and medical secondary school [meduchilishche].

In general, we need to do more work with youth. Among other considerations, they can help us a great deal with practical matters, organizing artistic events, and doing individual work with believers. Young leaders can lead their peers, keep them from going astray, inspire them to do good work in school and take part in social activities. In addition, we are attempting to shift party and Komsomol organizations' attention to efforts to ensure that leaders' family life and behavior set an example for the workers.

As we know, the struggle against vestiges of the past in people's minds is essentially a struggle against bourgeois ideology. We must make every effort to ensure that hostile ideology does not worm its way into people's

mentality. This is especially vital, because certain persons--those self-styled mullahs who go from door to door extorting money from people and poisoning the minds of ignorant folk--are thereby wittingly or unwittingly benefiting the enemy. This is why we condemn not only the impostors themselves but also the members of their families, who look on passively instead of stopping their harmful activities. This is why the Shuakhevi Raykom castigated the erroneous, passive attitude of Aleksandre Beridze, deputy director of the Darchidzeebi Secondary School, and Nodar Tsintsadze, chief of the Khichauri Post Office, whose parents were caught posing as itinerant clergymen.

As we have said, in the year since the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee's decree and directives the Adjarian party organization and ideological workers have done a certain amount of work. But we are also aware that there is much to do.

Concerts and shows put on in highland districts by the Batumi State Theater and the Adjarian State Song and Dance Ensemble have been very interesting and useful. Workers have had interesting meetings with well-known writers Vakhtang Chelidze, Guram Pandzhikidze, and Pridon Khalvashi; composers Andria Balanchivadze and Sul Khan Tsintsadze; music experts Manana Akhmeteli and Nana Kavtaradze; movie stars Lia Eliva and Otar Koberidze; and chess champion Nona Gaprindashvili, at whose initiative a chess club has been opened in Didachara....

Plans in the current five-year period also call for further development of television and radio, as well as a stronger material-technical base for the schools, cultural centers, and movie facilities. The Batumi Scientific-Research Institute has set up a Commission for the Study of Problems of Atheism. The Institute's Sociology Department has conducted a poll to study attitudes toward religion. A pamphlet, "Atheism, Religion, and Modern Times," has been prepared for publication. The Batumi Pedagogical Institute's Department of Philosophy and Scientific Communism has drawn up concrete measures to perfect scientific-atheistic propaganda; a member of the department, G. Davitadze, has published a book titled "Islam and Its Harmfulness." A collection of ideological workers' articles, "Religion and Modern Times," is in preparation. Considerable improvement has been made in the propaganda of scientific-atheistic knowledge by oblast and rayon newspapers, Adjarian Radio, and organizations of the Znaniye Society. But that's not enough. We have to improve people's living conditions. Practice has shown that taking care of concrete concerns is no less effective than vigorous agitation. We must see to it that medical institutions get more actively involved in dealing with the problems of the highland districts. As we see, there is plenty to do and think about in a new way.

We realize that the party measures ideological work by its practical results--by the impact it has on resolving the basic tasks facing society. This applies both to social and to economic and political tasks. Adjaria's party organization continues to make every effort to ensure that ideological-indoctrinational work is fully responsive to the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, promotes the restructuring and acceleration process and activation of the human factor. This is one of our prime concerns.



## RELIGION

### RELIGION ON RISE IN SOME AREAS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 12 October 1986 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "Atheism Education." The editorial warns against religion and religious propaganda, which the editorial describes as on the increase in many parts of the KaSSR. Much of the editorial is directed at survivals of Islamic rites and practices, especially those associated with death and burial, but it also castigates false mediums, shamans and faith-healers, and other popular figures who would use religion to hoodwink the people. Much of the problem, the editorial stresses, is due to party cells that fail to take their atheism role seriously (and party members who are themselves involved in religious rites).

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CSO: 1832/404

## CULTURE

### TASKS OF YOUNG UZBEK WRITERS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SANATI in Uzbek on 5 September 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial entitled "The Duty of Creative Youths" which discusses issues involving young Uzbek writers in connection with the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Working With Creative Youths" and the Uzbek CP Central Committee's April decision "On Measures to Improve Work With Creative Youths." Despite the measures outlined in these decisions and the improvements made in certain areas, no one can be satisfied with the outdated artistic standards, the unstimulating and unprincipled critical evaluations, the unhelpful superficial opinions, and the general apathy that continue to be shown toward the works of your writers. At the same time, Soviet literature must be concerned at all times with the problems of the age and the great programs being carried out in the country. These programs present unparalleled opportunities for young writers to create substantial works. Unfortunately, literary critics are not justifying the hopes of young writers for objective, constructive, and knowledgeable reviews which promote their independence and creative growth. Most first books by young writers are ignored by critics. It is true that most of them display weak professional skills, an extremely high level of fantasy, and little evidence of being prepared for writing. Some young writers understand creative courage as writing risqué, tasteless, petty, confused, and abstract thoughts. Many young writers have a real command of the craft but less developed qualities as creators and citizens.

Today, only a few young writers are writing local or national plays, scripts, and works for radio and television, and very few are working in journalism. The party calls on young writers to help establish Leninist norms, to look truth in the face, to be truly courageous in their endeavors, and to strive with all their energy to create artistically and ideologically excellent works.

### SEMINAR HELD FOR YOUNG UZBEK WRITERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SANATI in Uzbek on 12 September 1986 carries on pages 1 and 4 a 1,000-word item entitled "Youths Are the Future of Our Literature" which reports that over 100 young and mature writers and artists gathered at the Durman House of the Republic Writers Union for the Fourth Seminar of Republic Creative Youths. Writers Union Chairman Ulmas Umarbekov spoke briefly on the concern shown by the

party and government for the development of young writers. Other speakers included O. Ismoilov, secretary of the Uzbek Komsomol Central Committee; O. Matjon, chief editor of the journal YOSLIK; E. Vohidov, director of the Gafur Gulom Publishing House; and others. They proposed the formation at the Yosh Gvardiya Publishing House of an editorial council to work with youths and the publication of books, collections, and almanacs of their works. Various speakers expressed the opinions that more attention must be paid to young writers in the oblasts; young writers must deal with important modern issues such as the drop in water in the Aral Sea and major rivers and the fight against vestiges of the past; and young writers need to read more in order to increase their knowledge.

#### UZBEK ANTHOLOGY PUBLISHED IN ARABIC

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SANATI in Uzbek on 26 September 1986 carries on page 4 a 900-word interview with the Uzbek writer Temur Polatov entitled "One World Appeared..." in which he discusses the compilation of an anthology of Uzbek literature of the same title published by Raduga Publishing House in Moscow in the Arabic language. Originally, Polatov wished to include only Uzbek folk tales, proverbs, and songs, but Raduga thought the collection would be amiss without writings that reflected and commented on modern Uzbek accomplishments. Polatov countered that if modern works were included the anthology should also contain the classical poetry of Navoi. Consequently, the anthology consists of three sections: seven novellas about Uzbekistan written by Polatov; classical literature, including part of Navoi's "Layla and Majnun"; and specimens of Uzbek oral literature, including sections of the epic "Alpamish." English, Japanese, Urdu, and other translations of the anthology are currently being prepared.

9439/12624

CSO: 1830/214

## CULTURE

### ALTAIC SPECIALISTS MEET IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 16 September 1986 carries on page 4 an 800-word interview with Erkin Yusupov, Vice-President of the Uzbek SSR Academy of sciences, entitled "International Forum of Altaic Studies" in which he discusses the 29th Permanent International Altaistics Conference, held in Tashkent from 15 to 20 September. The PIAC was established in the United States in 1958. It unified scholars and centers engaged in the study of the Altaic languages, a family that includes the Turkic, Mongol, and Manchu-Tungus languages, and, according to some scholars, Korean and Japanese. This organization is headquartered at Indiana University and is headed by its secretary general D. Sinor. Nearly 70 specialists from various states are to participate in the conference, including A. Rona-Tas (Hungary), Hans Peter Vietze (GDR), A. Bodrogligeti (U.S.), Sitiyo Murayama (Japan), W. Wentner (FRG), O. Sertkaya (Turkey), and the Soviet scholars V.M. Solntsev, E.R. Tenishev, and N.A. Baskakov. The PIAC forum serves to bring closer and unify not only peoples who speak Altaic languages but all peoples of the world. The article also notes that every scholar, whether a mathematician or an Altaicist, understands the devastating consequences of nuclear war and that all people are responsible for peace.

9439/12624

CSO: 1830/214

## SOCIAL ISSUES

### UZBEK GUARD BRIGADE THEFT, BOOTLEGGING RING EXPOSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 9 September 1986 carries on page 4 a 1,400-word article by correspondent A. Quronboyev entitled "Gang of Self-Seekers" in which he details the theft and bootlegging operations of a gang headed by Shaobiddin Ashurov, chief of a brigade of guards in the external security division of the Dzhalsalkuduk Rayon Internal Affairs Department of Andizhan Oblast. The brigade's task was to guard the rayon wine station warehouse which stored tons of alcohol. At first, Ashurov went to work with an empty bottle in his briefcase and filled it up with alcohol. A liter a day did not satisfy him. He conspired with a number of other guards and wine station officials to steal large volumes of alcohol. Then he found two men, N. Mirzaahmedov and his partner Tejiboyev, to buy the alcohol. In turn, the latter found men, especially Vohidjon Orinboyev of Kuva City, to set up stills to convert the alcohol into vodka in their homes. After that, another group of men sold the vodka.

Because the members of Ashurov's gang were often drunk, the rayon internal affairs department began an investigation. Unaware of this, Ashurov stole 73,729 rubles worth of alcohol from the warehouse on 4 December 1985. A police team staked out his house and observed the arrival of Mirzaahmedov and Tejiboyev, who loaded up the alcohol in their Zhiguli and took it to the home of Shahobiddin Bahriddinov in Boz City. They returned to Ashurov's on 5 December and were arrested by the police at that time. Although other gang members tried to conceal the stills, all of them were arrested. In all, Ashurov's gang stole 135,155 rubles worth of alcohol from the state. The article does not discuss the dispensation of this case.

### CONFLICT BETWEEN ANTISMOKING CAMPAIGN, TOBACCO YIELD PLAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 5 September 1986 carries on page 4 a 1,500-word article by Doctor of Medicine O. Azizkhajayev, chief therapist of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Health, entitled "Poison That Can Be Bought" in which he urges a public campaign against the harmful practices of smoking and chewing tobacco. A number of figures from observations made at the All-Union Institute for Heart and Blood Diseases imeni A.L. Myasnikov are cited. Azizkhajayev notes that the time has come to follow up the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism with a public campaign against smoking and chewing tobacco.

I. Qurbonov, first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Agroindustrial Committee, comments on the implications of Azizkhojayev's proposal. He points out that in Uzbekistan tobacco cultivation is concentrated in Urgut Rayon of Samarkand Oblast. The 1986 plan calls for increasing yield by 1.3 times over 1985, thus it is impossible to reduce the crop at the present time without ruining the state plan. However, newly reclaimed lands in Urgut Rayon will be planted in vegetable and fruit crops.

#### UZBEK HEALTH MINISTER ON MOTHER, CHILD CARE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 30 September 1986 carries on page 3 a 500-word article by S. Bahromov, Uzbek SSR minister of health, entitled "A Healthy Child Is a Mother's Happiness" in which he discusses various advances and problems in health care for mothers and children. Numerous maternity wards, women's consultation centers, and children's hospitals and clinics have been built or reconstructed in the republic, and diagnosis and treatment procedures improved. Nearly half the capital funds allocated for health care in the 12th 5-Year Plan are intended for construction of treatment and prevention establishments for mothers and children. Some progress is being made in preventing or reducing widespread diseases (pneumonia, angina, viral hepatitis, contagious stomach and intestinal diseases) by improving sanitation education and living conditions. Attention will be paid to creating and developing treatment establishments specialized in new fields like cardiology, pulmonology, immunology, and allergies.

Observations over many years indicate that the organism of women who have multiple and frequent births gets weak and their offspring are more delicate and prone to illness. It is recommended that such women refrain from pregnancies for 3-4 years so their systems can recover and their future children can be healthier. Such women should be examined and, if necessary, be given modern contraceptive devices or other gynecological recommendations.

It is also very important that vaccination programs be well organized and that mothers take their children to vaccination points designated by pediatricians. The health of mothers and children is connected to their diet. It is necessary that the quality, volume, and variety of food items intended for mothers and children be increased.

#### RISE IN ROAD ACCIDENTS INVOLVING UZBEK CHILDREN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONIS in Uzbek on 23 September 1986 carries on page 4 a 700-word Uztan item entitled "Disappointing Bureaucrats" which reports that in the first half of this year traffic accidents involving children increased by 3.2 percent over the same period of last year. This means that programs for teaching children the rules of the road are substandard. Moreover, in the same 6-month period educational workers have committed 1,740 violations of traffic regulations, and in several cases have struck children with their cars. These pedagogs were responsible for the



accidents, but the fact remains that children are not receiving adequate instruction in road safety. Uzbek SSR Deputy Minister of Education, E.G. Galikeyv, expressed alarm over these materials, and confirmed that over the last 3 years the ministry has identified numerous shortcomings in teaching children the rules of road safety. The ministry collegium has severely reprimanded workers of educational departments for serious deficiencies in their work, but the solution to this problem will require that they restructure their work and draw the public into helping solve the problem.

9439/12624

CSO: 1830/215

## REGIONAL ISSUES

### FUEL SHORTAGES THREATEN UZBEKS WITH COLD WINTER

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 5 September 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,400-word lead editorial entitled "Winter Test" which states that the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro met to discuss preparations for winter by energy organizations and enterprises and concluded that many of them are carrying out their plans poorly and considerably behind schedule. In making their preparations they have ignored this year's drought and water shortage, and the fact that hydroelectric stations will produce considerably less electric energy than called for by plan over the next 6 months. This situation requires a reduction in the plan for consumer use of electricity and economizing on fuel and energy resources. Otherwise it will be difficult to supply consumers with the electric power they need. Some thermal power plants in the republic are wasting rather than conserving energy. In a recent period they used 20,000 tons of fuel in excess of their allotments. Party committees must raise the level of organizational and political education work among labor collectives to commission fuel and power capabilities on time and make productive use of existing resources. The Tashkent Gorispolkom and soviets in Namangan, Khorezm, and karakalpakistan must take steps to accelerate repair of apartment buildings and create a turnaround in winter preparations. In steppe regions action must be taken to supply fuel and energy to farms located far from oblast centers. Unfortunately, the Soyuzuzbekgazprom is slack in supplying gas to such farms, and the coal supply system is in disarray. Use will have to be made of local resources as fuel, for example, the wood from dead trees. Leaders of ministries, agencies, enterprises, and organizations must work responsibly to carry out measures produced to coordinate the work of all economic sectors in the winter months.

### WORK OF UZBEK OIL MEN DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 7 September 1986 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by Q. Haqqulov, chief director of Uzbekneft Union, entitled "Activating Reserves" in which he comments on union work in connection with oil and gas industry workers' day. In the first 8 months of this year the union collective has produced 20,000 tons of oil and 11 million cubic meters of gas over plan. The collective is helping West Siberian oil men accelerate the repair of oil wells. In January of this year a special administration for oil well repair was set up and is providing help to the Nizhnevartovsk-neftegaz Union in the Tyumen.

Currently, over 800 republic oil men are working in Tyumen Oblast, where they are building modern production bases and settlements. In the first 8 months of this year they repaired and handed over for use more than 100 wells, carrying out their plan for repair by 107.3 percent.

Currently, the collective is devoting its attention to broadly exploiting its present capabilities and activating new reserves. Steps are being taken to correct the serious shortcoming of a faster growth in worker salaries than in labor productivity. The attention of everyone in the collective is being drawn to the problem of accelerating production in order to ensure a supply of fuel and energy for heating homes this winter.

#### KHOREZM YOUTHS TO WORK IN CHITA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 5 September 1986 carries on page 4 a 100-word item by correspondent F. Zohidov entitled "By Heart's Command" in which he reports that recently another 175 people from Khorezm Oblast set off for Chita in far Siberia, where they will work at the cloth combine. A large detachment of Khorezm youths is currently working at industrial enterprises and on shockwork construction sites in the region.

#### UZBEK ASTRAKHAN SECTOR HIT BY DROUGHT, FEED SHORTAGE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 3 September 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,100-word article by UzTAG correspondent S. Rukhmalev entitled "Bitter Lessons of the Desert" in which he reports that the severe drought in the Kyzylkum Desert of Navoi Oblast has left it without grasses for astrakhan sheep. Not a single farm has been spared from the necessity of slaughtering its sheep. In Uchkuduk Rayon 10,000 astrakhan sheep were slaughtered in June alone. Presently, flocks have been rounded up and are being fed with feed provided by the state.

For the last 4 years it has been dry in the Kyzylkum. Shepherds have the trusty shield of natural calamity to save them from accountability, but the fact remains that most of the farms continue to work in outdated styles. They tend sheep around certain wells for many years and soon deplete the grass and damage the soil. In the last 5 years not a single ruble has been spent on improving pastures. Half the wells in Navoi Oblast pastures are not operating and the others are neglected. The oblast has 10 million hectares of steppe pasture, one-fourth of it without water. Observations prove that 3 out of every 10 years are drought years in the Kyzylkum. Thus, the only way out of this dilemma is to create irrigated pastures for growing grasses and feed grains.

The oblast agroindustrial committee has only two farms in Urtachul Rayon that are supposed to grow feed for supply to pastures in Uchkuduk and Tamdy Rayons. However, these farms cannot meet their goals. As a consequence, other oblasts are preparing feed for Navoi. In addition, the Altai Region is preparing 65,000 tons of hay for shipment to Navoi.

This will cost the farms a lot. Navoi Oblast state farms are staffed with people who lack an adequate education or the ability to implement recommended programs for intensifying the cultivation of feed grains. The Kyzylkum is the republic's basic zone for astrakhan raising. If Navoi shepherds do not draw the correct conclusions from this year's drought and feed shortage, its bitter lessons will be repeated.

#### TASHKENT HOSTS SOVIET-AFGHAN YOUTH FESTIVAL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 14 September 1986 carries on page 2 a 500-word article by A. Madatov entitled "Ribbons of Brotherhood" in which he reports that the Second Friendship Festival of USSR-DRA Youth opens in Tashkent on 15 September. Since the first festival, which was held 7 years ago, thousands of young people have joined the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization, which has become a staunch support of the Afghan People's Democratic Party. Through the initiative of progressive Afghan youth over 2,000 shockwork labor brigades have been organized at plants and factories. They have also contributed to eradicating illiteracy and educating youth in the ideals of the April Revolution and socialist internationalism. The organization has unified over 200,000 patriots.

The Tashkent festival will open with the laying of flowers at the statue of Lenin and the singing of a song by Soviet and Afghan youths. During the festival the Afghan guests will become familiar with the life and work of the Komsomol, tour noteworthy sites, and meet with internationalist soldiers who have fulfilled their duties in Afghanistan.

#### INDIAN SCIENCE ACADEMY PRESIDENT TOURS UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 5 September 1986 carries on page 4 a 200-word item from UzTAG entitled "Science Must Serve Peace" which reports that Chintamani R. Rao, president of the Indian Academy of Sciences, toured Uzbekistan in connection with his trip to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Siberian Section of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The Indian guest toured sites in the capitol, Bukhara, and in Samarkand, and held talks with the leaders of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences.

In an interview with the UzTAG correspondent, Rao stressed that research conducted at the Nuclear Physics Institute is of high quality and directed toward the elevation of the national economy. He stated that if the huge sums most developed countries spend on increasing weapons of war were spent on developing science for peaceful and progressive purposes, health and education, and the people's prosperity, mankind could solve many complex and vital problems. He called the Soviet Government's decision to extend its voluntary cessation of nuclear tests until the end of the year a bold and wise political move.

## UZBEK TIES WITH VIETNAM NOTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 2 September 1986 carries on page 2 a 500-word article by I. Jabborov, senior reader of the Uzbek Friendship Society, entitled "Strengthening the Victories of Socialism" in which he discusses Uzbekistan's ties with Vietnam in conjunction with the 41st anniversary of the proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. During the 12th 5-Year Plan Vietnam's cooperative ties with the Soviet Union are slated to double over the previous 5-Year Plan. Within this program Uzbekistan's economic contribution continues to grow each year. The republic exports some 40 kinds of industrial products to Vietnam. Currently, 275 Vietnamese students and 28 graduates are studying at higher and secondary specialized schools in Uzbekistan. Nearly 3,000 Vietnamese youths have completed republic schools and are working in all fields of their Homeland's national economy. Vietnamese holidays are observed in national economy. Vietnamese holidays are observed in the republic every year. Presently, meetings and friendship evenings are being held in Tashkent and Fergana to observe the 41st anniversary of Vietnam's Independence Day.

9439/12624

CSO: 1830/216

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